

Fierce clash in Beirut as cease-fire bid fails

BEIRUT. — Christians and Palestinians battled on the fiercest street in the Lebanese civil war yesterday as Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud el-Khatib tried again to work out a cease-fire.

A Christian assault force was attacking Palestinian troops and moving forward in a "mop-up operation" around the Tal Zatar refugee camp in south-east Beirut, leftist spokesmen claimed.

But Palestinian officials said some of their men were still holding firm on the 12th day of the Tal Zatar siege. The camp has been flattened after heavy shelling by cannon and secondary rockets.

Christian leaders said privately they were determined to capture the camp and the Moslem neighbourhood of Nabaa to rid the Christian-occupied eastern area of Beirut of its last significant Moslem or Palestinian quarters.

The political director of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, Farouk Kaddoumi, has urged that the Christian attack be limited to preparing for partition of Lebanon into Moslem and Christian republics or "cantons."

The Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies have refused to accept a cease-fire proposed by Arafat until the Tal Zatar siege ends and the neighbouring camp of

West Germany undecided on release

BONN. — The West German Cabinet held an emergency session yesterday to discuss demands by the Entebbe hijackers but reached no decision on what action to take.

A government spokesman told reporters after a 45-minute meeting that the Cabinet had not decided whether to meet the hijackers' demands that it free six pro-Palestinian prisoners held in West German jails.

The six are among 53 prisoners whose release is demanded in exchange for the hostages' lives.

During the cabinet meeting Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reported on negotiations with other affected countries, which have gone on since the hijackers made their demands.

A government spokesman denied a report that a plane was standing ready to fly the six prisoners to Entebbe if necessary. (Reuter)

Blast rocks Saudi Embassy in Sweden

STOCKHOLM. — An explosion rocked the Saudi Arabian Embassy here yesterday and set off a large fire, but no injuries were reported.

The explosion apparently occurred in the basement of the embassy. The roof of the building collapsed.

A fire brigade spokesman said they did not rule out the possibility of sabotage. (Reuter)

Hopes for deadline extension

Negotiations aimed at freeing the hijacked passengers and crew were kept strictly secret in Tel Aviv yesterday, but Israel officials seemed to assume that today's 11 GMT (1 p.m. Israel time) deadline set by the terrorists would be extended. A French official in Entebbe, where the Air France Airbus and its passengers and crew have been held hostage for nearly a week by Palestinian ter-

rorists, said there was no chance of an agreement being worked out by today's deadline, but there were hopes of an extension being granted.

Uganda President Idi Amin flew back to Uganda from an OAU conference in Mauritius to renew negotiations with the terrorists, saying that the "situation was at its most crucial stage." Diplomats and several of the 101 hostages who flew into Paris after being

freed on Friday criticized Amin for his friendly attitude towards the terrorists, and some hostages accused him of actively supporting them. Hostages reported that the first group of hijackers were met in Entebbe by another group of Arabs with explosives and arms. In France, the foreign ministry said 92 passengers, including 61 Israelis, and 12 French crew members, were still being held in Uganda.

Strict veil of secrecy in Israel

Jerusalem Post Staff

Negotiations continued last night under a thick veil of secrecy on the exchange of the Entebbe hijacked passengers for imprisoned terrorists. Officials in Jerusalem refused to say how the negotiations were proceeding, explaining that the delicacy of the situation required reticence on their part. It seemed that today's 1.00 p.m. deadline set by the hijackers would be extended and reports coming in from Entebbe and from Paris appeared to support this assumption.

The negotiations were focusing on three issues, the officials said:

- the list of prisoners whose release the hijackers have demanded;
- the mechanics of an exchange;
- the timing of an exchange.

THE LIST: Officials have refused to comment. They also kept tight-lipped on the hijackers' demand for the release of imprisoned terrorists in Germany, Switzerland and Kenya.

Earlier yesterday Foreign Minister Allon sent a personal message to his German opposite number, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, explaining the Israeli government's decision to negotiate with the hijackers. Officials insisted that Allon did not directly ask the Germans to release the six terrorists — mainly members of the Baader-Meinhof group — whom the hijackers have demanded. The officials termed "speculation" a report from Bonn that Germany was willing to release the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Air France cancels Athens stopover

The Air France management has decided to cancel the stopover in Athens of all the company's flights between Israel and France. The Air France office in Tel Aviv could not confirm whether this was a temporary or permanent move. (Him)

Carter aide scores Uganda

Jerusalem Post Staff

Uganda's "apparent collaboration" with the terrorists who hijacked an Air France jet full of Israelis last week was severely criticized yesterday by President Jimmy Carter's senior foreign-policy adviser.

Speaking to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport at the end of a three-day visit to Israel, Prof. Brzezinski said "one cannot suppress a sense of outrage, not only at the behaviour of the terrorists, but also at the seeming collaboration between them and the host authorities."

Recalling his visit to Jerusalem, the Columbia University professor said that in a strategic sense the unity of the city is a value worth preserving under all circumstances. But, he stressed, "Jerusalem is a very special, unique entity, and I use the term 'entity' deliberately — which does signify so much to so many people and religions."

During his visit Brzezinski met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Defence Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, Likud opposition leader Menachem Begin, and leftists Mettanyahu Peled of the defunct Yehud Party.

Addressing a Bicentennial celebration at the University of Haifa last night, U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon said the U.S. shares Israel's deep concern at having "your countrymen in the hands of madmen, and we hope that they will be released unharmed."

Amin, back in Uganda, calls on Israel and U.S. to act at once

NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin returned last night to Entebbe to resume his hijacked Airbus negotiations and according to Uganda radio immediately called on Israel and the U.S. to act immediately because the situation was "at its most crucial phase."

He returned from a meeting in Mauritius of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the hijackers' deadline approached for the execution of the passengers and crew of the Air France Airbus commandeered last Sunday by Palestinian terrorists.

The terrorists have threatened to blow up the aircraft and execute the passengers and crew at 11.00 GMT today (one p.m. Israel time) unless Israel and four other countries release 53 Palestinians or Palestinian held in prison in the five countries.

In Paris, French foreign ministry officials said that latest checks with Entebbe and freed hostages flown to Paris allowed authorities to revise the list of persons still being held from 130 to 104.

They said that among the 92 passengers still being held were 21 French citizens, 10 persons with dual French-Israeli passports and

61 Israeli citizens. All 12 hostage members of the plane crew were French nationals.

Uganda radio said President Amin began negotiating with the terrorists immediately on his return to Entebbe from Mauritius. The President was concerned for the safety of the hostages and "has appealed to the Israeli and American governments to immediately take action and meet the demands of the hijackers," the radio reported.

"Israel and America must do something immediately because the situation is now at its most crucial phase," Uganda radio quoted Amin as saying.

Uganda radio said the aircraft had already been taken to where it will be blown up if the hijackers' demands are not met.

"Israel and America must do something immediately because the situation is now at its most crucial phase," Uganda radio quoted Amin as saying.

The spokesman said Amin made the assurances after "extensive talks" with the Secretary-General in Mauritius, where both were attending the OAU meeting.

The announcement followed reports that French President Valéry

Giscard d'Estaing and Israeli authorities had asked Waldheim to mediate.

He said discussions were "not going as fast as we had hoped, but are not deadlocked. There are some very healthy new elements — some points have been put by France and we are waiting for the Palestinians to reply."

Negotiations centre on how many of the 53 jailed extremists — 40 in Israel and 13 others in West Germany, Kenya, France and Switzerland — will be exchanged for the hostages, the diplomat said.

"We're optimistic," he said.

"It's a very slow process, you know," a French official said. "Israel relays its position to Paris, Paris sends it to ambassador Pierre Renard in Kampala, Renard talks to UN ambassador Hashi Abdullahi, Abdullahi — speaking for the hijackers — goes to the airport 30 kms. away and confers with the Palestinians."

"Then the answer has to go back the other way through all those people."

The captives were reported in good condition in the smouldering terminal at Entebbe airport, where (Continued on page 2, col. 5)



aniel Moynihan, former U.S. Ambassador to the UN, and his wife and daughter at Ben-Gurion Airport shortly after their arrival on Friday for a five-day visit. Story on Page 3. (IPPA)

Army units crush coup bid against Numairi

AIRO. — President Ja'afar Nuairi of Sudan said yesterday that loyal army units had crushed a coup attempt against his regime. He did not divulge the identity of the rebels.

Numairi made a seven-minute speech over the radio at the end of two days of fighting in Khartoum.

The President, who sounded tired, arrived home from Paris at dawn on Friday, barely 15 minutes before the coup attempt was launched. "I have all the information about a rebels, but the time to divulge is not now," Numairi declared.

Numairi praised the loyal army units and "our innocent martyrs" who died in defence of their people. He gave no casualty figure, but one eye-witness report from Khartoum said there were at least 10 bodies in one hospital.

Numairi thanked "the Egyptian situation" — a reference to an Egyptian force already in Sudan when the trouble started or not soon afterwards.

President Sadat of Egypt, which is an agreement providing for political and economic integration with Sudan, condemned the coup attempt

as irresponsible. Sadat said the attempt had been staged at a time when the Arab nation was facing one of its most serious challenges ever — a reference to the fighting in Lebanon.

A report said that rebel and loyal troops had fought with artillery and machineguns for control of Khartoum.

It was the third attempt to oust Numairi in seven years. According to reliable sources here, the president entered the airport's V.I.P. lounge at 5:10 a.m. after his return from Paris to give a brief press conference before flying on to Mauritius for the Organization of African Unity summit meeting.

Five minutes later there was a burst of automatic fire. Numairi slipped out of the V.I.P. lounge and was driven off at high speed.

Agency reports last night said that Sudanese security forces were in complete control of the situation, but mopping-up operations were still going on in the streets of the capital.

Some reports said that civilians brandishing weapons had roamed the streets of Khartoum on Friday, disarming policemen and trying to gain control of some sections.

(Reuter, AP, UPI) (Leader Page 3)

More violence after death of Nablus youth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Fresh violence broke out yesterday in the West Bank town of Nablus in protest against the fatal shooting of an 18-year-old youth during clashes with security forces on Friday.

Hashem Shantir was shot during protests against the Value Added Tax, which later turned into riots supporting the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon. Fifteen persons were injured.

Shopkeepers on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem staged a general business strike over the weekend in protest against the imposition of VAT. In Nablus, however, rock-throwing groups stormed government tax offices on Friday while shouting slogans attacking Israel and supporting the PLO.

The demonstrations were renewed yesterday as hundreds of people carrying PLO flags attended Shantir's funeral.

The mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shak'a, yesterday attacked a BBC broadcast, quoting a foreign news agency dispatch which said that the clashes in Nablus were between Moslems and Christians, saying that the report was "a malicious falsehood."

The imposition of VAT on the West Bank was early last week postponed for a month.

'Armed Arabs joined hijackers in Entebbe'

PARIS. — Released hostages from the hijacked Air France jumbo Airbus arrived in Paris early on Friday and reported that three or four heavily armed men — apparently Arabs — were waiting to reinforce the four original hijackers when the plane landed in Entebbe, Uganda.

An Air France flight brought 101 of the hostages to Paris from Uganda following their release by the hijackers. (A group of 46 women, children and ailing passengers returned on Thursday.)

Most of the 101 hostages arriving on Friday were French, but also included at least 16 other nationalities. Air France said 10 of them were Americans.

One of the Americans, Murray Schwartz, joined the Tel Aviv-Paris flight during the Athens stopover where the four hijackers also got on board.

Schwartz said the plane was hijacked soon after the Athens takeoff last Sunday by three men and a dark-haired woman with a German accent. The plane refuelled in Benghazi, Libya, and then flew directly to Entebbe, Uganda's international airport.

"Several men who looked like Arabs joined the hijackers there," Schwartz said. "We think it was they who brought aboard the rifles and sub-

machine guns with which they kept the hostages covered." Another freed hostage said that in addition to their arms, the second group of terrorists displayed a box which they said contained dynamite for blowing up the plane if necessary.

Two of the released hostages said they got the impression that all was prepared at Entebbe for the arrival of the hijacked plane and the Ugandan authorities were at least aware of the hijack plot in advance.

(Uganda's president Idi Amin has taken full charge of the negotiations with the hijackers, who are demanding the release of 53 Palestinian and pro-Palestinian.)

'Amin added five names to list'

LONDON. — The "Sunday Times" said here today that President Amin had a Palestinian bodyguard and noted that while most of the 53 prisoners whose release is demanded by the hijackers are Palestinians, five held in Kenya are Ugandans accused of plotting to kill President Kenyatta.

Their names are believed to have been included in the release list on president Amin's demand, the "Sunday Times" said. (Reuter)

'No special measures taken in prisons'

By YITZHAK OKED Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prisons Commissioner Gusion Arye Nir said in reply to a question last night that he had not received any request to prepare prisoners for release.

The hijackers in Entebbe have demanded the release of 53 terrorists, 40 of them said to be held in Israeli jails.

It was also learnt that the situation in the prisons is normal. Prisoners on the list are listening to the newscasts relayed over the public address system, but are said to be showing few emotions. Some are reported to be dubious about their prospects of release as their names were on previous lists submitted by other hijackers, but nothing

came of it.

At the Neveh Tirza Women's prison, where some women terrorists are held, the authorities are going ahead with the normal schedule which includes the staging of a play by the inmates.

Col. (Res.) Bar-Lev, who has been quoted by Radio Uganda as the head of the Israeli military training mission in Uganda at the time of the 1971 coup which brought Amin to power, has refused to comment on a Uganda report that he has been in telephone conversation with Amin.

He says that when the affair is all over he will speak freely. He adds that he will go to Uganda if the Israeli Government asks him to do so.

France trying for extension

By JACK MAURICE Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — A French official said yesterday that there was no chance of an agreement being reached with the Air France hijackers by today's deadline. "It is certain that we will not be able to reach an understanding by Sunday, and that we will have to call upon President Amin to arbitrate," French special envoy Marc Bonnefous told reporters in Entebbe.

Telephone lines between the French Foreign Ministry and its negotiating team in Entebbe, were busy last night as efforts were made to obtain the release of the hostages.

French officials here, who are in constant contact with Israeli Ambassador Mordechai Gazit and his staff, said they were trying to obtain an extension of today 1100 GMT deadline.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has sent Amin a personal message urging him to do his utmost to obtain the release of the remaining hostages.

Giscard said: "I pay tribute to your determination to spare no effort to put an end to a completely inhuman act. This act, as is confirmed by many declarations originating particularly from Arab countries, is bound to harm the cause which you support." (Giscard was of course referring to that of the Palestinians.)

The French are eager for the United Nations to intervene and play a role in the bargaining with the terrorists.

An Air France plane is waiting in Nairobi ready to fly to Entebbe to pick up the remaining hostages as soon as agreement is reached for their release.

Hijackers refuse to see PLO man

NAIROBI. — The terrorists at Entebbe Airport have refused to see a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the umbrella organization of the terrorists, diplomatic sources in Kampala said yesterday.

The PLO, reached by telephone from Nairobi, said the PLO representative had gone to Uganda in an Egyptian plane on Friday, but left after being told that the terrorists would not see him.

The hijackers say they are from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). (Reuter)

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New T.A. bus station may be 'nationalized'

By GIDION ESEHET Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

A decision to nationalize Kikar Levinaky — the new central bus station being built in the south of Tel Aviv — is likely to be taken this week. The building operations have suffered serious delays because of mounting costs.

The nationalization decision will be taken by Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi and Justice Minister Haim Zadok.

Officials of the ministries have been discussing two possible ways of dealing with the issue.

The first is to let the Kikar Levinaky company go bankrupt. The company is owned by contractor Arye Pilz, who has 50 per cent of the shares. Solal Boneh, the Eilatrad building giant which has 35 per cent, and Egged, which holds 15 per cent. It is thought that the authorities are unlikely to let the company go bankrupt because this could cause the failure of the Dizengoff Centre, which is owned by Pilz with a number of subcontractors. It would also harm the 700 small investors who have

bought shares in Kikar Levinaky — many of them Jews from abroad.

The idea of nationalization seems to be favoured now by the officials. In their view this can be done without paying a penny to the present shareholders. The company would be bought at the price of the accumulated debt. However, the officials are unsure if the figures match (i.e. that the value equals the debts), but are hoping that the threat to let Kikar Levinaky go bankrupt will moderate the demands of the owners.

Taking over the company and completing the bus terminal will cost the government about IL380m, of which IL130m is the cost of the approach roads, which were initially planned to be financed by the government.

Most of the officials dislike the term "nationalization," and thus the official statement will use a vague term, but will in effect mean that the station is to be nationalized.

However, it is stressed that the decision will be taken by the ministers involved, who are likely to take political factors into account.

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Locality	Temp.	Wind	Clouds
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Golan	20-26	15-25	15-25
Nahariya	20-26	15-25	15-25
Safed	18-24	15-25	15-25
Haifa	20-26	15-25	15-25
Tiberias	20-26	15-25	15-25
Nazareth	20-26	15-25	15-25
Beersheba	20-26	15-25	15-25
Eilat	20-26	15-25	15-25
Tiran	20-26	15-25	15-25

Social and Personal

The Chief Rabbi of Rumania, Dr. David Moshe Rosen, attended a reception in his honor given by the Labour Council of Tel Aviv-Jaffa on Friday at noon.

The members of the Chicago Israel Bond Delegation called on Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat at the Municipality Building on Friday.

A tree will be planted in the Avenue of the Righteous Gentiles at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, in honor of Kielema Greetje-Jechiena of Holland at 10.45 a.m. tomorrow.

The Montreal Youth Centre at Bet Shean was dedicated last week in the presence of a Montreal delegation, including Ruben Zimmernan, Gordon Brown, Manny Spiner, Nathan Silver, and Seld D. Granzek of the United Israel Appeal of Canada, Inc. The Centre, built through the Projects Department of Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal, is specially designed for musical activities. The Montreal community has also established a fund of IL200,000 for musical education in Bet Shean.

David Zysman has been appointed Executive Director of the Israel Bond Campaign of Greater New York. He will take up his new post on August 15th.

Mr. Joseph Tanenbaum, Toronto community leader and philanthropist, on Thursday visited Ramot Shapira Youth Academy and inspected the Tanenbaum Culture Hall (under construction). He was received by the Institute's President, Rabbi Dr. J. Vainstein.

(Communicated)

ARRIVALS

Arzel Springer, the German publisher, to receive an honorary degree at the Hebrew University Convocation.

Stanley Bogen, Louis Boyar, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Cohen, Gen. Nathaniel Goldstein, Dr. Max W. Kampelman, Arnold Kramer, Samuel Rothberg, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Warshawsky, Julian Venekey, Sir Israel and Lady Brodie, Prof. Albert Neuberger, Dr. Walter Zander, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berman and Dr. Horacio Hach to participate in the Hebrew University Board of Governors meeting and Convocation.

Weizmann Institute president Michael Sela, from a visit to the U.S., Canada and Europe on Institute affairs.

Maurice Bookstein, legal counsel to the Jewish Agency and the United Israel Appeal, for Jewish Agency meetings.

Morris Shapiro, at the head of the United Jewish Appeal's 130-member Young Leadership Family Mission (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Haim Herzog, Israel ambassador to the United Nations, to New York after a brief consultation on the hijacking of the Air France Airbus (by El Al).

The friends and colleagues of
Dr. Asher Polishuk
express condolences on the tragic loss of his brother

Professor Z. POLISHUK

Israel Optometric Association
Israel Optometric Centre

YAD VASHEM Heroes and Martyrs Remembrance Authority
offers sympathy to
Prof. Bela Vago
on the death of his

FATHER

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The World Jewish Congress
mourns the death of

SHAD POLIER
one of its outstanding leaders.

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there will be a graveside memorial service
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at 11 a.m.

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Kibbutz Yizre'el

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RENAH and SELWYN, Pretoria



Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat (right) yesterday visits the city's beaches, when thousands ignored the "No Bathing" signs as the lifeguards took sanctions. The lifeguards are quitting their posts at 2.00 p.m. every day and are taking Saturdays off in demand of extra pay for their 11-hour summer workday. During the six months of the winter season in which they do not work at all, they receive full pay. This is the fourth year the lifeguards have taken such action.

Yadin: Hostage crisis is not full Cabinet's business

TEL AVIV. — Israel should have an established body to deal with such emergencies as the holding of hostages in Uganda by Pro-Palestinian terrorists, Prof. Yigael Yadin told a weekly meeting of the Engineers Club here on Friday.

"How could it be... that the Welfare Minister, the Health Minister, the Communications Minister and the Education Minister all gather together, sitting day and night to decide what to do?" he asked.

He said he felt something "rotten" in the state since the Yom Kippur War — something that could cost Israel its existence. Israel's enemies were serious, he warned, and the country faced the possibility of total war. "If we don't do what has to be done now," he said, "no investigations committee after the fact will help."

The bureaucracy which flourishes in this country could not be opposed by most members of the government, he said, because they never come in contact with it.

The coalition government has no power to govern, he said, because it is constantly making concessions. Calling for electoral reform, he said the coalition should be made before, not after elections. "The government must declare beforehand on which issues it will concede, and to whom. We cannot have the Prime Minister making decisions which fall by the wayside a few days later because the coalition didn't agree."

Yadin disagreed with those who say Israel should pose maximum demands in any peace talks, in order to achieve at least a minimum of conditions. "We must tell ourselves, and the world... that a Jewish democratic state with defensible borders is our life's concern."

Calling for information minister "or a minister of psychological warfare, as the British called it," Yadin said there were many able and willing volunteers who would "over a few years and with a suitable budget work in communities such as Rosh Ha'ayin to solve the existing problems."

He warned that if no one attacked the problems of "the other Israel" and the "third and fourth Israel" the poor population would lose motivation. "And if they have no motivation, it's doubtful whether we'll have an Israel," he said.

Haifa U. tries to bridge gap between budget, income

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — How to bridge a gap of many millions between a proposed IL121m. budget and an as yet uncertain income during the coming academic year will be the most critical question facing Haifa University's Board of Governors at its annual session this week.

About 100 members from 11 countries will take part in the three-day meeting, which opened last night with an American bicentennial function attended by Education Minister Aharon Yadin, U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon, Dr. Israel Goldstein and civic leaders.

The IL121m. budget includes the repayment of over IL20m. of debts and was arrived at after drastic cuts, University President Eliezer Rafaeli and Rector Gabriel Warburg told the press here on Friday.

The cuts include a pruning of administrative costs and a reduction of academic posts — from 420 to 395 last year and to 365 next year.

"We are closing down altogether, except for the library, during the summer vacation," the university head said. The Council for Higher Education has approved a IL75m. allocation, "but we are pressing for IL78m."

However, the economy cuts have not affected all spheres of the university's activities, Rafaeli said. The schools of education and social work have even been expanded, due to the critical public need.

Cyprus limits stay of Lebanon refugees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The government of Cyprus has limited the stay on the island of Maronite Christian refugees from Lebanon, according to some refugees who came to Israel from Cyprus last week.

"They said that many refugees in Cyprus have appealed to the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia for entry visas, for periods of between three to six weeks, until they could arrange their emigration to the U.S. or South America. The Embassy generally issues permits to applicants with relatives in Israel willing to accept responsibility for them, they said. Some 15 refugees are now staying with relatives in Haifa and Nazareth."

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The funeral will leave Rambam Hospital, Haifa, on
Sunday, July 4, 1976, at 2.30 p.m.

THE FAMILY

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Dr. YEHOSHUA YISRAEL MAZUR

and share the deep grief of their dear colleagues,
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THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE—ISRAEL
mourns the death of the dedicated Chairman of Shema
The Parents' Association of Deaf and
Hard of Hearing Children

Dr. YEHOSHUA YISRAEL MAZUR
and extends condolences to the family.

ARMED ARABS

(Continued from page 1)

Italian prisoners held in Israel and other countries.)

One of the released hostages, Jacques Choquette of Montreal, Canada, said he had the impression Amin was "rather sympathetic" to the hijackers.

In Athens Greek seamen also released on Friday said Amin and his security forces were in "full cooperation" with the terrorists.

Ship mechanic Christos Sarantis, 40, speaking on behalf of the seven seamen who arrived at Athens airport yesterday, said: "In Uganda we were guarded by black soldiers and about 100 persons in civilian dress who had excellent relations and cooperated, with the hijackers."

"There was full cooperation between Amin, his men, and the hijackers," he added.

He also said Amin visited the hostages three times and on one occasion told them: "The struggle of the Palestinians is holy. If you too had no country you could also possibly become guerrillas. So don't misunderstand these people."

Most of the hostages questioned on arrival in Paris said they were never ill-treated by the hijackers "except, of course, for the moral pressure they put on us."

Telecommunications technician Gerard Tribandant, from Rennes, France, said the leader of the hijackers seemed to be an Arab about 35 years old. Accompanying him were two younger men and a woman with long, dark hair, aged about 23 to 30, he added.

"When I landed in Entebbe, a group of Arabs waited for us and they brought a whole arsenal of guns aboard, including sub-machine guns, a Beretta pistol and rifles," Tribandant said.

Asked how the hijackers selected the hostages they wanted to release, Tribandant said: "It all happened very quickly on Thursday morning."

Amin back in Uganda

(Continued from page 1)

The commandos are circulating very easily. It's been a week now and they're relaxed to the point that good troops could storm them with minimal loss," a Western diplomat said.

"We're deeply convinced that the Ugandan soldiers are sort of helping the hijackers — that is, they're helping them by not interfering with them."

Somali Ambassador Hashi Abdullah Farah, who has been mediating with the hijackers, said the terrorists were becoming increasingly suspicious of Israel's willingness to meet their demands.

Speaking by telephone from Kampala, the Uganda capital, he said he had spent two hours with the leader of the group but "there is nothing of value that we have done... and time is going fast."

"They have a lot of suspicion as to the sincerity of the Israeli Government," Farah said. "It appears to them that Israel is dragging along."

German correspondent Peter Philip reported to Israel Radio from Uganda yesterday that Farah had a central role in negotiations with the terrorists, though Idi Amin has got most of the credit.

In a phone interview with British radio yesterday, the Somali Ambassador said the hostages were all "quite well. Asked about reports that the Israelis are being held separately from the other remaining hostages, Farah said there was "no discrimination between Israelis and others."

According to Uganda Radio, the hostages have appealed to the French and Israeli governments to intervene in seeking their liberty.

The radio monitored here quoted messages from the passengers and crew also praising Amin's efforts on their behalf.

The Israeli hostages were quoted as saying: "We, all the Israeli hijacked near Athens and flown to Entebbe airport, thank Field Marshal Amin, the Ugandan President, for his personal concern for our safety and comfort."

"The President informed us of his unceasing efforts to obtain our release. We therefore ask the Israeli government to act positively to the efforts to secure our release."

Strict veil of secrecy

(Continued from page one)

six provided Israel formally asked him to do so.

THE MECHANICS AND TIMING: the concern here, of course, is to ensure that Israel is not duped by the hijackers and that all the passengers and crew still held are indeed released. Officials said the French would be playing the major role in the logistical arrangements — assuming the Ugandans enabled them to do so. It was clear that Israel was reluctant to place the whole task in the hands of the Ugandans.

Rabin later briefed Opposition leaders Begin and Elimelech Riklis and the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Yitzhak Navon.

ICI THIS WEEK

Letto Shran 27.75
Mishkan first prize fund
12.00
(Including carryover)
accumulating up to
111.000.000
TOMORROW is the last day
for handling in Letto entries.
Subject to recasting.

Revenge killings in Argentina after 18 die

Buenos Aires. — Security sources said at least 15 bullet-riddled bodies were found yesterday a few blocks from a federal police dining hall where a terrorists bomb exploded on Friday killing 13 persons and injuring 66, 11 seriously.

The sources said the bodies of slain men and two women were found in a parking lot, less than half a mile from the bomb site. Seven other bodies were found in a southern Buenos Aires suburb.

Although the bodies were not identified, the sources said the killings were typical of those carried out by right-wing death squads, who have been blamed for the murder of more than 2,000 suspected leftists in the last two years.

The latest casualties raised to at least 77 the political death toll in six days. About 470 people have been killed since the military overthrew President Isabel Peron in a bloodless coup on March 24.

The blast occurred only a few hours after 17 guerrillas had been killed in a running battle with troops on the outskirts of the Argentine capital.

Responsibility for the blast has been claimed by the Montoneros, a guerrilla group which says its members are the true followers of President Juan Peron, who died two years ago.

The battle on the outskirts of Buenos Aires began when guerrillas launched a grenade and machine-gun attack on a convoy of army lorries near a military base, a communiqué said. Three soldiers were wounded.

West Bankers to be exempt from travel tax

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Residents of the West Bank will be exempt from travel tax if they buy their tickets abroad in Jordanian Dinars. Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Friday, asked the Knesset Finance Committee to approve regulations to this effect.

According to the proposed regulations, a resident of the West Bank who exchanges his dinars at the official rate with an authorized money changer (usually a bank) will be permitted to buy a ticket abroad with the pounds he cashed without paying the travel tax (IL1,000 plus 15 per cent of the price of the ticket). If these regulations are approved, residents of the West Bank will enjoy the same status as tourists.

'Morale high among Israeli hostages'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The morale of the Israeli hostages in Entebbe is high and "they are not hysterical," according to Dr. David Bass of Rehovot, who was one of the passengers released on Friday and flown to Paris.

This was reported to the Jerusalem Post by Dr. Bass' wife, Genia, who said her husband had called her early Friday morning. Dr. Bass is a U.S. citizen, is head of the Gastro-Enterology Department at Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot.

The only doctor on the hijacked Air France plane, he said he was allowed to see all the passengers, including the Israelis who were separated from the rest.

Special prayer recited

A special prayer for the welfare of the hijacked passengers held in Uganda was recited at many of the country's synagogues yesterday. Composed by Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, the prayer asked for the speedy release of those "endangered by the sword," and their return safe and sound to their country.

Brother Daniel offers himself as hostage

HAIFA. — Brother Daniel of the Carmelite Monastery on Mt. Carmel declared his readiness to fly to Uganda and be held hostage by the terrorists, in place of the Israeli passengers. He said that if his offer were accepted, he had no doubt that more monks and nuns of the Order in Haifa would agree to join him.

Brother Daniel told the Jerusalem Post on Friday that he had decided to make his offer out of deep feelings of sympathy for the unfortunate, innocent hostages. In this way he wished also to express his sorrow at the silence of the Church in this and in similar incidents in the past.

He expressed his shock at the apparent willingness of Archbishop Cappelletti to be freed from jail by an act of terror at the expense of other human beings. "I expected the Archbishop to declare immediately that he would refuse to be freed in such a manner, and issue a call for the immediate and unconditional release of the hostages. His silence and tacit agreement hurt his status, as well as that of his church," Brother Daniel said.

Brother Daniel (Rufolen), born a Jew, made headlines some years ago in an unsuccessful application to the High Court of Justice to grant him Israeli citizenship under the Law of Return.

Arab financiers trying to take over MFC, says Ben-Ami

Jerusalem Post Staff
A group of Arab financiers is trying to take over the financially pressed Maritime Freight Carriers company, Oved Ben-Ami, former mayor of Netanya and a member of the company's board of directors, alleged in Tel Aviv on Friday.

Ben-Ami said the Arab financiers are using the Bankers Trust of London, a branch of the Bankers Trust of New York, as a cover for their operations. The New York Bank is MFC's largest creditor, to the tune of \$25 million.

Meanwhile, the Post's Haifa bureau reports that a group of shareholders in London is prepared to sue the Bankers Trust Company of New York for \$35m. in damages. They accuse the New York bank of failing to inform the MFC management that Bankers Trust had become the principal American partner in the establishment of an Arab-American bank. This had given the bank a direct reason for changing its policy towards MFC.

According to Ben-Ami, the last managing director of the firm, Mr. H. Struve Hensel of the U.S., adopted a policy calculated to attract Arab investment and to avoid the threat of the Arab boycott. This involved divorcing the firm from its Israeli connections. (The firm's original founders, Ya'acov Meridor and Captain Milla Brenner, are both Israelis, and several of the firm's ships fly the Israeli flag).

In a "boardroom upheaval" one week ago, Mr. Hensel was forced

out and Meridor and Brenner were reinstated as joint managing directors. Ira Gilden of New York was made chairman of the board. Despite these moves, said Ben-Ami, Bankers Trust of New York was trying to seize individual ships in port and sell them to the highest bidder, a direct continuation of Hensel's policy.

Ben-Ami and Gilden met recently with Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinovitch and Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi. According to Ben-Ami, the Knesset Finance Committee will meet shortly to discuss a guarantee for a \$7 million loan to the company. If Israel guarantees this loan, two groups are prepared to buy into the company. One was a group of Jewish businessmen in London, New York and Chicago, who would put up \$12-15 million. The second was a Spanish of Venezuelan origin prepared to invest \$15 million.

MFC was founded about a decade ago by Meridor and Brenner. Growing rapidly, it covered about 65 per cent of the transport of fresh fruit, vegetables, and meats in the western world. The company has 40 sophisticated refrigerated ships whose value is about \$340m.

According to the London shareholders, the company's financial difficulties are due in part to the revaluation of the German mark and the Norwegian krone. A considerable part of the company's debt is in these two currencies.

While the banks of Britain, Ger-

many, and Norway had displayed a fair and positive attitude towards the company, said the London group, Bankers Trust of New York had arrested and attached the company's Israeli flagships and had turned to itself one third of the debt owed to it, though this debt was due to mature only during the next five years.

The total debts are about \$120m., owed to 15 banks. Maritime Freight Carriers needed about \$25 million to get it out of its present difficulties and put it on its feet so that within six years or so it would again be profitable, said Ben-Ami.

Following the signing of an agreement between the Israeli seamen's unions and MFC's creditor banks in London on Friday night, the carrier "Perseus" was sailed for Holland. She carried 500,000 cases of California oranges which were diverted to Israel after the captain decided that crew unrest over unpaid wages would not allow him to reach Holland safely.

The settlement provides \$3m. to cover the wages owed and the severance pay for the crews of the seven Israeli ships. Officers' Union Secretary Captain Yehoshua Goren told *The Jerusalem Post* that the creditor banks were now free to sell the ships as they pleased. However, the unions would not abandon their fight to preserve the ships for the Israeli flag. The British seamen's unions are also fighting to keep four carriers under the British flag.



The Carlebach overhead bridge, which opens to traffic on Wednesday, is expected to accommodate 22,000 vehicles a day—north and south-bound on Petah Tikva Rd. in Tel Aviv. This will allow much faster flow of the 28,000 vehicles which will travel under the bridge on Rehov Yitzhak Sadeh, mainly flowing into Rehov Carlebach or Rehov Lincoln. The overbridge is 375 metres long, eight metres (two lanes) wide and can accommodate trucks weighing up to 30 tons. It cost IL12.5m, including road improvement in the immediate vicinity, and took three months to build. (Fuchs)

Soviets unveil Babi Yar memorial

MOSCOW. — After years of controversy, the Soviet Union on Friday unveiled a huge monument to the victims of wartime Nazi massacres at Babi Yar, on the edge of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

In a report on the ceremony, the Soviet News Agency Tass said the dead included Russians, Ukrainians, Jews and people of other nationalities who were put to death in a ravine there between 1941 and 1943. Before the monument was built, Soviet and foreign critics claimed that official reluctance to commemorate the killings was explained by the fact that the majority of the dead were Jews.

The 15-metre memorial was made in bronze by Ukrainian sculptor Mikhail Lyssenko. It consists of 12 linked figures, including a soldier and a sailor shown trying to shield women and children from a hail of machine-gun bullets. (Reuter)

Argentine beef to Israel, Spain

BUENOS AIRES. — The Argentine Meat Board has signed agreements to export \$15m. worth of beef to Israel and Spain.

About \$10m. worth—\$500 tons—will go to Israel and the rest to Spain.

The sales are part of the new military government's effort to improve Argentina's depressed economy by increasing trade. The military overthrew President Isabel Peron's government last March. (AP)

The store will BE CLOSED

July 23-31
Until then, we will be pleased to serve you from our large selection, and provide professional advice.
*Passport photos while you wait!

Photo Brenner
31, REH. MECHALUTZ, HAIFA

Beersheba, Belgians draw 0:0

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Beersheba Hapoel and Standard Liege of Belgium played to a 0:0 draw in their European inter-toto game before 12,000 in Beersheba yesterday.

Jerusalem Betar were due to play their second match in this series against Admira Austria in Vienna last night.

Beersheba Hapoel did most of the attacking, especially in the second half, and the Standard goal had several narrow escapes. Better finishing by Numa, Avitan and Vogel could have given the Negev side a clear-cut win. Midway through the first half, Barad went close and Numa, with only goalkeeper Pleux to beat, shot weakly to enable the Belgian keeper to save.

In the second half, a Topolansky header was cleared off the Liege line, and Numa and Avitan had scoring chances. Meir Barad and Rafi Eliahu played well in midfield, giving good support to their strikers. Ya'acov Cohen was outstanding in the Beersheba defence.

The draw followed the 2:1 win Beersheba scored last Saturday. Next week at the same ground, Beersheba Hapoel entertains Herta Berlin.

Fine for hiding IL9.5m. in income

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEERSHEBA. — For concealing IL9.5m. in income from the tax authorities, the largest such amount ever recorded in Israel—the owner of Beersheba's main bakery was yesterday fined IL200,000 and given a one-year suspended prison term.

District Court Judge Eliahu Graffner said the sentence he imposed on Leon Berger of the Nahshon Bakery had been influenced by the fact that it could not be determined how much of the IL9.5m. was taxable income.

He cleared Berger of the charge of having willfully concealed the income in an attempt to evade taxes.

The income involved relates to the years 1968-73. Berger's attorney said the firm had not kept books until April 1974, and had therefore not known its true profit and loss position.

The fine is to be paid in eight instalments. The prosecution had sought a much heavier penalty.

Moynihan: U.S. still firm on terrorists

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Daniel Moynihan, former U.S. Ambassador to the UN, said on Friday that there has been no erosion in the U.S. position towards Israel as far as the terrorists are concerned.

Professor Moynihan was speaking to reporters on his arrival here for a five-day visit, during which he will meet with senior officials and receive an honorary degree from the Hebrew University. The former Ambassador, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter, was greeted with prolonged applause from well-wishers and passers-by when he alighted from the plane.

In speaking to reporters Moynihan attempted to steer clear of politics, saying he no longer represents the U.S. government and that his visit is not political. He mentioned the recent visit (protested by Israel) of terrorist representatives to Washington and Chicago, and alluded to Secretary of State Kissinger's expression of thanks to the terrorists after the evacuation of Americans from Beirut. But he said "these seem to be just little courtesies. You might say, courtesies of the battlefield."

At the end of his statement he asked about the condition of the hostages in Uganda, started to say something, and then stopped, saying "it's not up to me to talk about this matter." He gave a similar answer when asked what

he would advise Israel to do. But he added:

"I can only say that I cannot understand how the world is able to listen seriously to the demands of the terrorist organizations, make around the table in the Security Council. These are organizations which have never abandoned their path of brutal terrorism. All they have changed, from time to time, is their tactics." (Itim)

HU to award five honorary degrees

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Hebrew University tomorrow will award five honorary degrees at its annual convocation at the Mount Scopus amphitheatre, when 149 graduates will receive their Ph.D. and five their Doctor of Law degrees.

The honorary degree recipients are the former U.S. ambassador to the UN, Daniel F. Moynihan; Russian physicist and human rights fighter, Andrey D. Sakharov (represented by proxy); German newspaper publisher Axel Springer; Israeli law professor Nathan Feinberg, and Jerusalem attorney and community leader Zvi Schwarz.

The Solomon Public Prize, the Samuel Rothberg Prize for Jewish Education and the Aharon Katzir prize will be awarded at the ceremony. President Katzir will attend.

Laskov: must fight terror with terror

TEL AVIV. — The only way to fight Arab terror is to employ counter-terror, former Chief of Staff Haim Laskov insisted on Friday.

Speaking on Israel Radio's "Interview of the Month," Laskov said: "What the terrorists are doing to us, we can do to them, and more successfully—not by using military units but in other ways."

However, he added that Israel must not descend to the level of the terrorists, and that the operations must be carried out in underground fashion.

Turning to the charges made by Aluf (Res.) Shmuel Gonen against the Agranat inquiry commission into the Yom Kippur War, Laskov said commission members such as himself need not answer. Furthermore, any answer might reveal details and so harm state security. He stressed that the commission—which had found Gonen unfit for future command of Israel's forces—had worked to the best of its abilities on the basis of the facts supplied.

On politics, Laskov said he was holding talks with Prof. Yigal Yadin, but did not at present think he would join the Knesset list Yadin is talking of setting up for the next elections. (Itim)

Participants wrestle with consensus American-Israel 'Dialogue' winds up

Special to The Jerusalem Post
The 12th American-Israel "Dialogue" ended Friday with broad agreement on the "mutual dependence" of American Jews and Israel and on a set of guidelines for promoting spiritual and physical ties between the Jewish people and the Jewish state—including *klipa*.

Thirty Israeli and American-Jewish scholars and community leaders took part in the annual four-day symposium, sponsored by the American Jewish Congress and chaired by Henry Rosovsky, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University.

Their assigned topic was "The Contemporary Meaning of Zionism: New Definitions and New Directions." But the panelists quickly moved from Zionist theory to the practical questions of how to strengthen Jewish life outside Israel, how (and whether) to give Jews in the Diaspora a role in Israeli policy-making and how to encourage Jews from the U.S. and other free and prosperous societies to immigrate to Israel.

At the "Dialogue's" closing session in the Van Leer Institute, the American and Israeli participants wrestled with a document that sought to express a consensus of their major conclusions. While a formal vote was taken and no committee appointed to resolve the varying views advanced during the discussion of the draft, a majority of the panelists from both coun-

tries did agree on six points as representing a set of principles to guide Zionist activity in the U.S. and Israel. They were:

- Zionism affirms the role of Israel as the homeland of the Jewish people and as occupying a special role in the life of that people everywhere, while acknowledging the existence of other valid and ongoing centres of Jewish creativity.
- Zionism accepts responsibility for promoting spiritual and physical ties between Israel and the Diaspora, to the end that *klipa* becomes one of the primary tasks of the Jewish people.
- Zionism recognizes the mutual dependence of Israel and the Diaspora in the struggle to maintain the continuity of the Jewish people and advance the Jewish heritage in the modern age.
- Zionism believes Hebrew must become the second language of Diaspora Jewry. It provides a profound connection with the Jewish past, enhances and strengthens Jewish consciousness and creates essential links among the Jewish people.
- Zionism demands a deepening of Jewish knowledge. This task

requires increased dedication by world Jewry to the broadest possible range of educational modalities, directed toward an understanding of the Jewish heritage and its contemporary application and significance.

- To reinforce the solidarity of the Jewish people in face of the grave threats that today confront it, Zionism recognizes the need to develop instrumentalities for effective consultation and deliberation between Diaspora Jewry and Israel on issues affecting our common fate.

Phil Baum, an associate executive director of the American Jewish Congress, served as coordinator of the "Dialogue."

SOME 550 teachers and students are expected here for summer courses run by the World Zionist Organization's Department for Torah and Culture in the Diaspora, almost double last year's figure. The courses, lasting a month to six weeks, are designed to help them perfect their Hebrew, get to know the country from closeup and intensify their Jewish consciousness.

Spanish socialist ends visit

By SHAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The people of Spain are generally well disposed towards Israel, according to Enrique Mugica, a Spanish Socialist leader, who on Friday ended a week's visit as the guest of the Israel Labour party.

"But the question whether Spain could establish diplomatic relations with Israel should be addressed to the Government, whose actions are 'ten contradictory,'" Mugica told a press conference before leaving.

The Spanish Socialist Workers party, of which Mugica is a deputy leader, is not yet legally recognized by the authorities, "but we are tolerated, which is a degree up," he resignedly said. The Spanish prime Minister, who represents the Franco tradition, anguished well for the continued democratization of Spain, Mugica added.

He noted that the 1974 convention of his party, which was held underground, resolved that Israel must be assured its independence within secure and recognized boundaries, and that the national entity of the Palestinian Arab people should be recognized.

Balloonist safe
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia. — A Soviet merchant ship on Thursday radioed the U.S. authorities that it had picked up U.S. balloonist Earl Thomas, who left New Jersey nine days before in an attempt to cross the Atlantic. Thomas had been missing since Sunday.

The report from the Soviet vessel Dekabrist said Thomas would be dropped off in Rotterdam on Thursday. He was found safe on a raft about 450 km. south of here, the Russians said. (AP)

U.S. ready for 200th birthday

Jerusalem Post Staff
and agencies
NEW YORK. — Wagon trains are plodding toward Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, sailing ships are on their way to New York's harbour, and the rest of America was on its way yesterday to a 200th birthday party full of parades, fireworks and ceremonies.

In Israel the festivities—minus ships and wagon trains—will be concentrated in the Hebrew University stadium today, with 11 hours of live entertainment, movies and American-style picnicking starting at 2 p.m.

Naval vessels from over 30 nations lined up yesterday to sail into New York Harbour for an international review. The 32-kilometre-long armada of 53 destroyers, frigates and patrol craft was to be led by the U.S. guided missile destroyer carrier Wainwright. A total of nearly 300 ships will mass for today's celebrations.

Israel's two missile craft, the Yaffo and the Tarshish arrived in Norfolk, Virginia on Wednesday on a nine-day Atlantic crossing. U.S. Navy officials conceded they were baffled about how the Israelis refuelled during the crossing. The ships should have had to refuel at least twice during an Atlantic crossing, a U.S. Navy spokesman said. But when or where the Yaffo and Tarshish refuelled, no one in Norfolk seemed to know.

While the ships were gathering, five separate bicentennial wagon trains, consisting of 2,000 persons in 200 wagons, travelled 17,000 miles across the country. The trains planned to make camp yesterday in Valley Forge, where American revolutionary commander George Washington spent the winter of 1777.

The most spectacular fireworks display in American history will light up New York City tonight in a blazing birthday tribute.

From as far as 40 kilometres away, residents of the metropolitan area will see an aerial pyrotechnics show put on by the Army, Navy,

Coast Guard, the city's police and fire departments, the Walt Disney Organization and department store chains.

President Ford hailed the U.S. Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights on Friday as "great charters of American liberty under law." He gave thanks "that they have guided us safely through two centuries of national independence."

"The excitement of this occasion is that they still work," Ford said in remarks for a bicentennial ceremony at the National Archives, where the three documents were placed on public display.

In Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek told a group at the dedication of the Liberty Bell Garden on Friday that the dedication came in "recognition of what the United States has done to proclaim liberty throughout the world." On the garden site is a replica of the bell, imprinted with the verse from Leviticus, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land."

U.S. Consul General Michael Newlin said the garden "captured the spirit of 1776" and praised Kollek for looking toward the future instead of being burdened by the present.

President Ephraim Katzir sent a congratulatory message to President Ford on Friday, for "the world's greatest and freest nation, pre-eminent in intellect, science and healing, pathfinder, example and source of help to all men and countries dedicated to humane principles, liberty and tolerance."

A special prayer service to mark the Bicentennial was held yesterday at Heichal Shlomo in Jerusalem. Present at the service were President Ephraim Katzir, Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, cabinet ministers and American Ambassador Malcolm DeLoach. Senior Foreign Ministry staff and other notable figures, including Milton Hoffman, special representative of U.S. President Gerald Ford at the Bicentennial events in Jerusalem, also participated in the service.

Sheikh seeks liver transplant in U.S.
DENVER, Colorado. — Jassem al-Thani, Sheikh of the oil-rich Persian Gulf country of Qatar, is undergoing tests here for a possible liver transplant, spokesmen at Colorado General Hospital said last week.

The 55-year-old sheikh arrived in Denver on June 19 from London with a large retinue, including his brother, Emir Khalifa Ben-Elmadad al-Thani, 39, leader of Qatar. Al-Thani reportedly had been undergoing treatment for a serious liver ailment in London and Paris before deciding to fly to Denver.

Israeli yachtsman battles rough seas
PERTH, Australia. — Lone round-the-world Israeli yachtsman Gadlalu Shitmer limped into harbour last week under reefed sails to tell of a three-day battle against huge seas in the Indian Ocean which capsized his eight-metre yacht, New Penny.

Shitmer, 28, said the reinforced fibreglass yacht turned over while he was sheltering in the cabin.

He said he would stay for three months in Perth before starting his return voyage via Melbourne. (Reuter)

THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND of AMERICA salutes

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on its 200th Anniversary

and is proud to announce its AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL NATIONAL PARK in ISRAEL Southwest of Jerusalem in the Judean Hills as American Jewry's tribute to a common heritage of freedom, liberty and justice

Ground-Breaking Ceremony on the Fourth of July, 1976 10 a.m. at the site of the project

Meyer Pesin
Chairman,
Bicentennial Steering Committee

Abram Salomon
Executive Vice-President

PARLIAMENT
THE RECESSED FILTER CIGARETTE

1. Theodore Jordan never could get the rabbit out of his hat. But he did get a hit from his cigarette holder. It gave him cleaner taste.

2. No need for a cigarette holder today. Parliament's filter is recessed, so you taste only rich, clean tobacco flavour. It's the neatest trick in smoking.

It works like a cigarette holder

Flip Top Box and 100 mm.

Dispute over Western Sahara Morocco, Mauritania threaten to quit OAU

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius. — Morocco and Mauritania yesterday threatened to pull out of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) unless the current summit meeting immediately ended all discussion on the troubled Western Sahara region.

The threat, which could be unprecedented if carried out, came after a meeting of the OAU's foreign ministers approved a controversial resolution on the area and passed it on to the summit for action.

The draft, passed on a 29-2 vote, called on all "occupying forces" — Morocco and Mauritania — in the phosphate-rich desert land bordering the Atlantic Ocean, to withdraw from the area and allow its people the right of self-determination.

The two countries took over the territory last year when the Spanish colonial administration withdrew, claiming the people of the area ap-

proved the action. But the Algerian-backed Polisario Liberation Movement has been fighting a guerrilla war since then, saying it was the rightful leader of the Saharans.

Morocco boycotted the summit opening on Friday and Mauritania walked out of the preliminary ministerial meeting. Spokesmen for the two countries said yesterday both delegations would return home if the Algerian-inspired resolution was not dropped from the agenda.

"We will then withdraw totally from the OAU if they do not drop this resolution," Moroccan spokesman Mehdi Bennaouda told newsmen. "It's a very, very serious situation."

If the two countries carried out their threat, it would be the first time in OAU history a country has quit the organization and would create a grave crisis for the OAU. (UPI)

Juan Carlos picks party secretary as Spain's new PM

MADRID. — King Juan Carlos picked Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, secretary-general of the Movement, officially Spain's sole legal political organization, as Spain's new premier, it was announced by the royal household. Suarez will be sworn in tomorrow.

Suarez, 43, has been given the power to create or dissolve ministries without the approval of the nation's right-wing parliament.

Frenchmen prefer Israel

PARIS. — Pro-Israel Frenchmen outnumber pro-Arab ones by 10 to one, according to a recent "L'Express" poll. The poll, taken in May found 40 per cent supporting Israel to four per cent who preferred the Arabs.

It also showed that only one per cent of Frenchmen support Yasser Arafat's PLO. Some 49 per cent of those polled agreed with the definition of Israel as "a brave nation which through talent and energy has achieved considerable economic development."

On Jerusalem, 35 per cent of those polled thought it should be Israel's capital, as against 25 per cent who wanted it internationalized. (AFP)

THIS WEEK at the TEL-AVIV MUSEUM

EXHIBITIONS

Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech Johnny Friedlander, Etchings, Zacks Hall Noemi Smilansky, Etchings, 1966-76, Graphics Hall Museums in Education (till July 10)

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Taras Creative Youth at the Tel Aviv Museum. Work by pupils of the Museum's Youth Workshop. The pupils will demonstrate printing of woodcuts and etchings. Monday 10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m., Tuesday 7.00-9.00 p.m.

On the occasion of the Bicentennial of the United States.

HARVEY LLOYD

World Famous Photographer, Filmmaker, with his Multi-Media IMAGES OF AMERICA AND IMAGES OF ISRAEL. A moving and evocative portrayal of America and Israel, presented in a dynamic, exciting communications concept, combining startling techniques and breathtaking photography.

SANDRA JOHNSON

In a programme of American and Israeli Folk Songs Tel Aviv Museum, Recanati Auditorium, July 6, 1976, 8.30 p.m. Tickets at the Museum box office.

SYMPOSIUM

In connection with the exhibition, Creative Youth at the Tel Aviv Museum, a symposium will be held on Wednesday, July 7, at 8.30 p.m., on "Art Education." Participating: Dr. Gila Balas, Tel Aviv University, Mr. Eran Shori, Head of the National Art Teachers College, Herzliya, Noemi Smilansky, artist and art teacher. Entrance: IL7. Friends of the Tel Aviv Museum — IL5. Tickets available at the Museum box office.

INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE

Join us for a week at the Museum — Sunday to Thursday, July 11-15, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

Visits to exhibitions, discussions, slides, films, games and practical work.

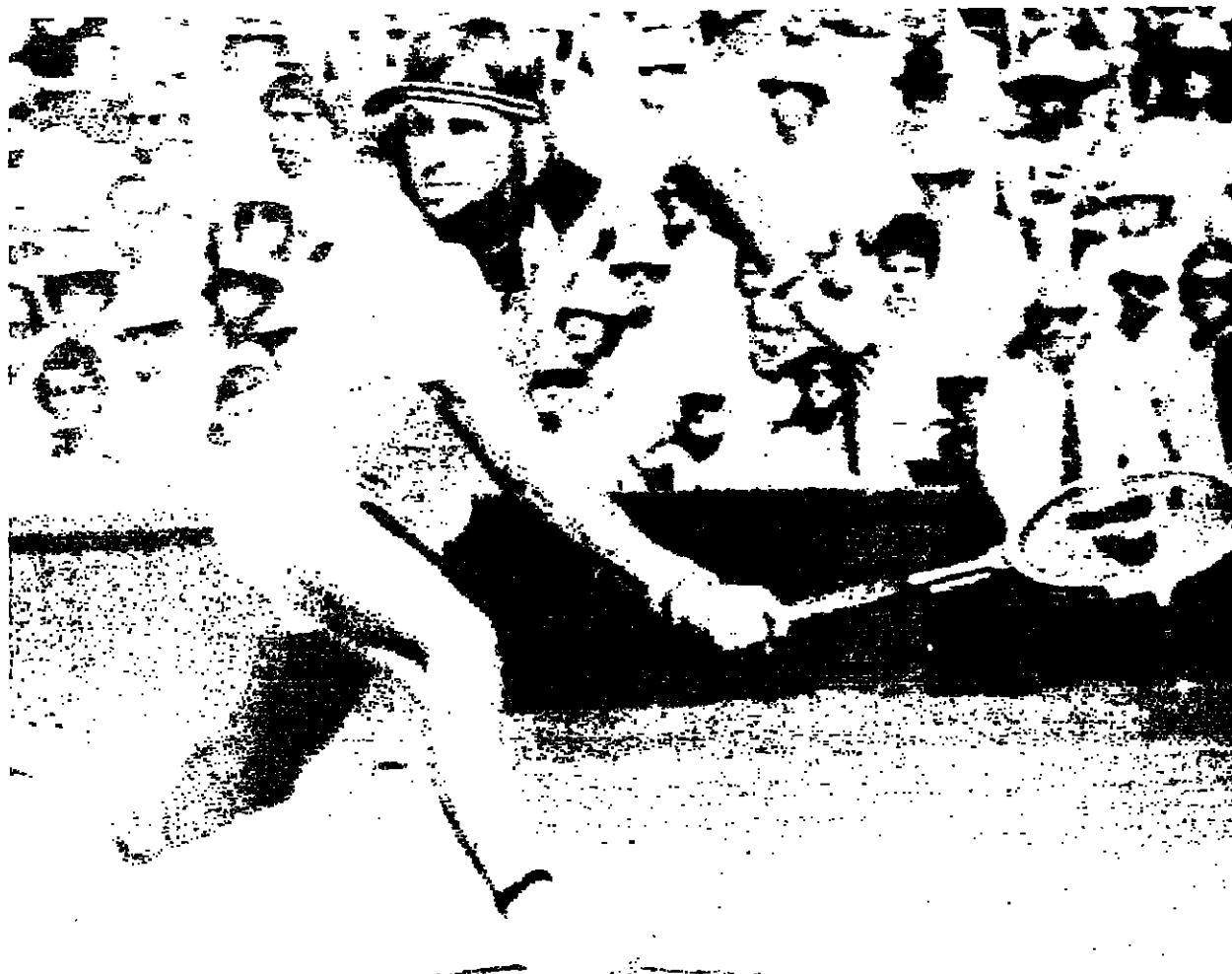
Intended for graduates of grades 10-12. Number of places limited.

Registration: Sunday, July 4, Secretary of the Instructional Service, during working hours. Fee IL30.

Visiting hours at both buildings: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thurs, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-4 p.m.); Tues, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-10 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-7 p.m.); Fri, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); Sat, 7-11 p.m. The Museum is closed Saturday morning.

JOIN THE FRIENDS OF TEL AVIV MUSEUM!

WIMBLEDON FINALS



Bjorn Borg in action.

(AP radiophoto)

BORG BATTERS NASTASE

Evert beats Goolagong

WIMBLEDON. — Bjorn Borg, 20 just four weeks ago, became the youngest man in 35 years — and the first Swede — to win the men's singles title at the Wimbledon tennis championships with a 6-4, 6-2, 9-7 victory yesterday over Ilie Nastase of Rumania.

Chris Evert of the U.S. won the women's crown on Friday, beating Australian Evonne Goolagong 6-3, 4-6, 8-6.

The Borg-Nastase match lasted 10 minutes short of two hours, and started off as if it was going to be a feast of cut and thrust tennis. But it never, after the first four games, really fulfilled that early promise.

Borg, who had been suffering from muscle strain for the whole of the tournament, showed no signs of injury as he wore down the ebullient Rumanian, moved around court with speed, and finally battered down Nastase's resistance with his topped drives.

Nastase, the touchy player with the mercurial temperament, was strangely subdued throughout the match, which started as if it was going to turn into one of Wimbledon's great finals.

But after the start, when Nastase reeled off a 3-0 lead with a second game break — each of the games going to deuce — the match never fulfilled its early promise and only came alive spasmodically in the third set. When Borg, ahead 5-4 and serving for the match, let a match point and the game fall from his grasp and brought Nastase

level, at 5-5. But any chance of Nastase suddenly coming alive foundered on Borg's rocklike baseline game and the speed with which he moves around the court.

Nastase, who started like a thoroughbred racehorse, ended like a tired and dispirited carthorse. After those first three vintage games which gave him the 3-0 lead, he let Borg dictate both pace and length of the match, and towards the end was merely standing at the baseline, seemingly content just to get his returns back into court.

Evert's victory was her first ever over Goolagong on grass and her first at Wimbledon. The only time the pair had met here previously was in the semifinals four years ago.

Chris said of the Friday match, "it was not just a matter of physical tennis but a battle of the minds — which of us was going to hang on the longest."

Chris took the first set easily with Evonne tied to the baseline and unable to use her fluency about court. In the second, it was the other way round: Evonne managed to find her touch and had Chris floundering with angled drives and crosscourt volleys.

But Chris hung on the better. In the final set she had the chance of serving for the match at 5-4, but suddenly folded and won only a single point in the tenth and eleventh games. But on the 14th she served for the match again, and made no mistake this time with a pinpoint lob that Evonne



America's Chris Evert runs across the centre court to make a return to Australia's Evonne Goolagong, whom she beat in the women's singles on Friday.

(AP radiophoto)

did not even try to reach. The women's final was followed by the final of the men's doubles, in which the top seeds — Brian Gottfried, U.S., and Raul Ramirez of Mexico — were given an initial fright by the young unseeded pair of eager Australians Ross Case and Geoff Masters.

Case and Masters took the first set with ease, dropped the next two, then came back with the fourth before finally losing the match — cruelly on a doublefault by Case — to let Gottfried and Ramirez win 3-6, 6-3, 6-6, 2-6, 7-5. (AP)

'Oil firms help Rhodesia evade boycott'

UNITED NATIONS. — The Security Council's Sanctions Committee, meeting privately, decided yesterday to open an immediate investigation into allegations that Rhodesia received oil and oil products through "clandestine manoeuvres" of certain oil companies, thus outflanking a UN boycott.

A statement after the meeting said the committee heard testimony from Rev. Donald Morton, representing anti-apartheid activists in the U.S., and Larold Schulz, executive director of the Centre for Social Action of the United Church of Christ, New York.

Their testimony concerned a report — entitled "The Oil Conspiracy" — compiled and published under the auspices of the two organizations. The report alleges that an official Rhodesian agency, called Genta, had the job of arranging the import of most of Rhodesia's petrol and diesel fuel, all apparently

through a single foreign company. Other companies were given the task of importing Rhodesia's requirements of other fuels.

The document says there was an elaborate scheme to make it look as if the firm supplying petrol and diesel fuel was not involved in any trade with Rhodesia. Unmarked railway wagons were used to transport the fuel to Rhodesia and the paperwork for sales and payments went through intermediaries.

It is almost double the squad sent to Munich.

In addition, a greatly improved crew of coaches has been working with the 40 men and 20 women for three years in an effort somehow to keep abreast of modern Olympic trends.

Montreal, by the way, is the only

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OLYMPIC PREVIEW

U.S. has high hopes despite drop-outs

By GEORGE LEONOF
Jerusalem Post Reporter

America's Olympic track and field coaches have high hopes that their athletes in Montreal will regain their traditional supremacy in this leading division of the Games, after a disappointment in Munich. Men's coach Leroy Walker has described his boys as "formidable," while coach Alex Ferency rates the women's team as "one of the best we've ever had."

But this year there were disappointments too. Steve Williams, co-holder of the world 100-metre dash record was forced by an injury to discontinue participation in the pre-Olympic trials last week. He will be missing from the lineup. The U.S. Olympic Committee reluctantly dropped this leading contender for the gold medal because their rules bar the inclusion of athletes who do not win the right at the trials. This means Williams is out of the 200-metre dash and the relay as well.

Another casualty was Marty Liquori, one of America's top long-distance men, who fell out during the 5,000 metre finals at the trials with a pulled tendon — which normally heals completely within a week.

Still, with four world record-holders and two Munich gold medalists, Walker's optimism seems justified. The superstar quartet comprises pole-vaulter Dave Roberts, high-jumper Dwight Jones, discus thrower Mac Wilkins, and Bruce Jenner in the decathlon, though the latter's claim may not be recognized because his performance was timed by hand, not electronically, in the clocked events.

Munich marathon gold medal winner Frank Short is back again, after winning both this grueling event and the 10,000-metre run at the trials. But the other Munich victor, long jumper Randy Williams, barely made the grade by placing third in the pre-Olympic tests.

The Cuban contingent once again promises to gratify Castro with the most impressive Latin American performance at the Games. It will even include a soccer team, which got into Group C of the finals — with Poland, Iran and Nigeria. Uruguay had withdrawn after a dispute with the International Football Federation over the selection of players.

Never high in Latin American soccer standings, Cuba accepted the Federation's invitation to stand-in for Uruguay after Argentina and Colombia declined. Her strongest gold medal hopes are the boxers, who won in three categories at the Munich Games. These were her only gold trophies of eight garnered out of a total haul of 15 for Latin America.

One of the smallest countries in the Western Hemisphere, Cuba gives sports an honoured position in the educational system from primary school up. Facilities are correspondingly good and the most promising young sportsmen are honed by coaches trained in Eastern Europe.

Canadians disappointed by the indifferent rating given the home team's chances in the Games in this column last week will be heartened by news from Montreal that the team will be Canada's largest and finest ever fielded. Sixty strong, it is almost double the squad sent to Munich.

In addition, a greatly improved crew of coaches has been working with the 40 men and 20 women for three years in an effort somehow to keep abreast of modern Olympic trends.

Montreal, by the way, is the only



city to welcome the world twice in a decade: the first time was at Expo '67, which ran for six months and attracted some 250,000 visitors daily.

Pre-Expo predictions nine years ago placed daily attendance at 135,000, and experts now estimate 115,000 a day for the Olympics. If they're as far out as they were in 1967, Montreal is in trouble. Accommodation provisions reportedly have taken into account no more than a 20 per cent margin of error.

"Financial stringency" was the candid reason given by Burma for the withdrawal of its small contingent from the Games. The country has participated regularly since 1948, when they were resumed in London after the war. They were also the first Games after Burma attained independence.

At Munich Burma was represented in track and field, boxing, weightlifting and soccer. Flyweight Aung Gyi set a world record in the snatch by hoisting 105 kilograms, and the soccer side, while failing to go beyond its Group, won the Fair Play Trophy.

Israel athletes in scuffle

The arrival of three Israelis at the Montreal Olympic grounds led to a scuffle on Thursday when two of them reportedly refused to show their identification.

The three, accompanied by Henry Weiser, the Israeli Olympic attaché, brought in a large parcel. Weiser later denied that the men, who refused to speak with reporters, were trying to take in arms. He said one was an equipment maintenance man, another a fencer, and a third a marksman scheduled to participate in a rifle event. (AFP)

On the other hand, South Africa, for whom price is no object, has been barred from the Olympics since 1964 for its apartheid policy, and may not even be allowed to have a "hospitality suite" at Montreal.

The idea was that the Springboks could send a bi-racial delegation as a sort of information office, but the Quebec Peace Council has now protested that the "suite" would be a needless irritant. The Council, a powerful civil liberties group, says that the obvious intention of the gambit was to show that apartheid was a policy of the past — "an obvious fraud" in the face of the recent race riots in South Africa.

Taiwan's future in the Games was uncertain last night, after Canada refused to let its sportsmen compete under the flag of the Republic of China. The two nations have no diplomatic relations.

The Canadian decision brought sharp protest from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Switzerland. The U.S. said that if the IOC rules out Taiwan's official participation, U.S. participation would be "seriously questioned."

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Tues., July 6 7.15 p.m.
Gallery Talk (Hebrew)
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Facts behind the hijack

MOST OF THE focal Middle East events, including the latest developments in Lebanon's 16-month civil war and yesterday's power struggle in the Sudan, remained heavily overshadowed by the Air France Airbus hijacking to Entebbe, Uganda. Negotiations were last night being held for the release of some 80 Israelis and others of various nationalities in return for the release of some 53 saboteurs, of whom 40 are held in Israel. Today noon-time was set as a deadline for the negotiations.

Despite persistent denials from Arab quarters, it became clear that the hijacking was by the radical

The Week in Review

By ANAN SAFADI

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which has carried out similar operations in the past. However, contrary to previous hijackings, the PFLP's leader Dr. George Habash appeared to have coordinated this latest operation with Yasser Arafat, his overlord in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Both Arafat and Habash are known to have met frequently recently in Tripoli, Libya, from which many of the instructions were being relayed to the hijackers in Entebbe. Arafat only recently patched up his differences with Habash, who had for long been championing the "rejection front" among the PLO's seven main factions.

The hijacking of the Air France airliner on taking off from Athens while en route from Tel Aviv to Paris, was staged at a time when the PLO was being caught off-balance in Lebanon. Many observers believe that the hijacking was aimed at two targets: boosting the PLO's image, in decline in Lebanon at the hands of the Syrians and Christians; and to remind Syria and other Arab and foreign countries that the Palestinian sabotage movement could still be a nuisance elsewhere in the world if their existence was destroyed in Lebanon.

The latest hijacking is, in fact, significant on two counts:

AIR PIRACY

First, this act of air piracy was far from unexpected. It is no secret that Israeli observers warned last month that such a terrorist act might be imminent as they saw the PLO hard-pressed in Lebanon and near despair at its true strength was being increasingly revealed there by none other than an Arab party.

The question is thus whether Israel's Foreign Ministry in particular and the Government in general had done enough in transmitting and following up Jerusalem's warning to the outside world. If that was done, then Paris, which owns the hijacked airliner, and Athens, from which the hijacked plane last took off, should bear more than a moral responsibility towards the freedom and safety of international air traffic.

The second fact of significance is that Israel was left with no other choice but to negotiate with the hijackers by most European countries involved in the episode. None of these European countries has taken any firm position — not even in threatening to close the PLO's offices in their capitals if the hostage passengers were not released promptly.

One wonders whether the Europeans can be totally blamed for their submission to the hijackers who are seeking to place the PLO and its political claims in the forefront. After all, Israel's Labour Party is now, ironically, engaged in a lively "Palestinian" debate. It is probably high time for Jerusalem to reorientate itself and all other parties concerned, including the PLO and its current champion, Egypt, to the fact that neither hijacking nor any other form of pressure will make the Palestinian issue take precedence over two basic questions: the Arab acceptance of Israel's existence as a sovereign state and the question of future borders. Both questions involve the territorial issue and it is only within that framework that the Palestinian case will be solved.

WASHINGTON.—THE UNITED STATES, feeling virtually impotent in shaping events in Lebanon, is waiting for the dust to settle somewhat in that war-torn country before resuming its visible peacemaking role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Secretary of State Kissinger would like to pay a return visit to the region, perhaps as soon as early August, as a symbol of America's determination to maintain the diplomatic momentum, election-year or not. He and other top policymakers here are loath to abandon America's active involvement in the Middle East, fearful that the Israelis achieved since the 1973 Yom Kippur War might be lost to the Soviets. Pressures for continued peace progress in the Middle East — meaning to a large extent U.S. pressures on Israel to make more territorial concessions — will continue sooner or later. But nothing will take place while Lebanon continues to burn.

The U.S. over the past two and a half years has sought to weaken Soviet influence in the region by establishing a pro-western alignment of Arab states that would look to Washington for political leadership. Egypt, the most important political country in the Arab world, quickly joined Saudi Arabia, the most important financial country, as the principal foundations of this camp, but Syria, another American objective, remained elusive. Syrian President Hafez Assad's campaign against Egypt following the signing of the Sinai accord last September, 1 represented a major blow to the Americans, who had hoped that Damascus would subsequently follow in Egypt's footsteps and begin a similar round of negotiations with Israel. They also wanted to see Syria loosen its ties with Moscow, as Egypt had done.

Adding Damascus to the Cairo-Riyadh axis of American "friends" in the Arab world remained an impossible objective as long as Egypt's Assad and Assad continued to play an important role towards Egyptian-Syrian reconciliation came last week in Riyadh when the

Prime Ministers of the two countries announced that they would settle their differences. A meeting between Assad and Sadat is now expected although no one here knows exactly when that might take place. The fact that this important development took place in Riyadh, with the consistent urging of the Saudi leadership, was not lost on American officials, who were pleased that the two countries had finally decided to make up.

Privately, officials here concede that a major thrust of U.S. diplomacy in the Arab world during recent weeks and months has been to achieve this goal, notwithstanding the view held by some Israeli leaders, including Prime Minister Rabin, that a Cairo-Damascus split was one of the major achievements of the interim agreement with Egypt. The State Department is virtually united in its belief that additional progress towards peace is possible only if Syria and Egypt approach the problems jointly. This is seen here as a preliminary requirement needed to revive any semblance of talks.

Some analysts here concede that the price of Egyptian-Syrian reconciliation might, in the long run, prove to be Egypt's acceptance of a "Syrian solution" to the problems in Lebanon. American officials, from Kissinger on down, have tacitly approved Syria's growing military involvement in Lebanon. The United States has often passed along to Syria the current levels of Israeli tolerance when it came to this increasing military posture.

But if the Syrians, who are seen here as "moderate" and generally "well-intentioned" in their actions,

Waiting for the dust to settle in Lebanon



can not enlist Egypt's support in their efforts in Lebanon, the United States may not be overly distressed to also see a modified "Syrian solution" emerge in Lebanon.

The American vision of a Cairo-Riyadh axis would be strengthened considerably by adding Damascus to the equation, even if that means closing one's eyes in Lebanon. At the moment, the Americans do not believe Lebanon will ever again emerge out of the existing blood-bath in anything resembling the way it once looked. Officials here are gloomy over the fact that no solution—Syrian, Palestinian, Christian or Moslem—is even remotely in sight.

Viewed from Washington, King Hussein of Jordan has become a leading question mark. While flirting with the Soviets, discussing the purchase of an air defence missile system, he has nevertheless informed American diplomats in Amman that

he wants, and needs, continued U.S. economic and military assistance. He has actively kept his option open to conclude a pending deal with Washington for an advanced Hawk anti-aircraft missile system. Before leaving Amman for Moscow a fortnight ago, Hussein pledged to Ambassador Thomas Pickering that he would not sign a missile deal with the Soviets without first reporting back to him upon his return home. The State Department was anxiously awaiting a cable from Pickering this week.

American officials, however, fear that Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, disliked by many in official Washington because of his well-known inclination to go with the Soviet option, might successfully manage to influence Hussein. Despite his better judgement, Hussein is capable of being pressured into concluding the Soviet deal, although he remains determined to avoid the introduction of Soviet technicians and army officers into his country. This sticky point has been largely responsible for the delay in concluding a pact with Moscow.

Many Jordanian military officers have strong pro-American feelings, often stemming from their training in the U.S. This is especially true with regard to Jordan's Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Zaid Ben Shaker and his air force commander, Major Gen. Abdou Salem, both of whom made it clear that they would not tolerate Soviet advisers in their units. (Obviously, they do not get along with Premier Rifai on this specific point.)

Washington hopes that Hussein has been flirting with the Soviets only in passing, in order to get a better deal with the United States for the Hawk missile system. If the

Saudis, who don't want to see a Soviet-Jordanian military supply relationship opened up, will agree to increase their financial assistance to Jordan and the Americans will come up with some additional cash for the Jordanian monarch, the Hawk deal might yet be salvaged. In fact, the Ford Administration urged Congress to approve \$60m. for Jordan during the transitional quarter, a "carrot" which, together with the Saudi money, might just be enough to get the deal concluded. "It's now up to Hussein to decide," an American official anxiously said.

What about the U.S. position towards the PLO? Has it changed? Officially, the State Department says emphatically: "no." But this question has been raised much too often during recent months, beginning with Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders' testimony on the Palestinian issue last November. Israeli officials and their American supporters sense a disturbing trend.

Privately, top State Department officials have been telling newsmen here that the PLO has been cooperating with American diplomats in Lebanon. Secretary of State Kissinger's and President Ford's expressions of thanks to the PLO leadership for not shooting at civilian evacuees in Beirut was not coincidental. The Americans knew exactly what they were doing in praising the terrorist leadership, and they expected the outcry from Israel. Yet they did it nevertheless, and one must ask why.

The answer being heard most often here is that it should be considered a signal to the PLO — accept Israel as a "fact," as some other Arab states have done, and you too can have a piece of the pie, namely the West Bank and Gaza. Some pro-Arab analysts in the State Department and the National Security Council have been urging a change in the standard U.S. opposition to dealings with the PLO for a long time.

But during a presidential election year, the Ford administration is not likely to make any public policy change — that remains a general truism of the relationship between domestic politics and foreign affairs.

Tough new law against antiquities raiders

CAIRO.—THE EGYPTIAN Government has prepared a stiff new law to protect the country's 7,000-year-old cultural heritage from plundering, according to a spokesman for the Antiquity Department.

The new law will increase punishment for stealing art objects from a maximum \$25 fine to jail sentences to be determined by a parliamentary committee, the spokesman said at the end of June.

The existing law was enacted in 1951, before the tourist boom and inflation increased the incidents of tomb-robbing.

"The new law will make it a crime for individuals to dig for antiquities and will ban their sales to tourists," the spokesman said. The new law is expected to be approved by Parliament in July, he added.

The government action was prompted in part by an incident last fall when the Minister of Culture received a letter mailed from Denmark which included a key and a note saying, "Try to find a better way of preserving and respecting your treasures."

The note was sent by an unnamed Danish woman who visited a temple in Beni Suef, south of Cairo. She found the door open and all the hieroglyphic-inscribed walls of the temple defaced with Arabic writing. She bought a lock, snapped shut the door of the temple and sent the key to the minister, according to a report in "Al-Musawwar" magazine.

The government's concern stems from serious incidents of theft involving authentic statues, jewellery and other objects from digs up and down the Nile valley. The buyers, officials say, are art lovers and collectors looking for a hedge against inflation.

Demand is so high that thieves are taking great risks to satisfy it. Last April, 400 raiders attacked an archaeological site 120 km. southwest of Cairo and battled with police for 45 hours.

The Antiquities Department spokesman said the raiders made off with the contents of 90 tombs and only a few men were arrested.

Sources said the Egyptian government may also have decided to tighten the screws on the robbers after a child tried to sell a statue to a man walking past an archaeological site near Cairo. The man turned out to be Gamal Mukhtar, head of the Antiquities Department.

Arabs purchase second London hotel for \$2.5m.

LONDON.—A group of Arab businessmen has bought another big London hotel, the 400-bedroom Royal Kensington, in a deal worth about \$2.5m, it was disclosed here on Friday.

Last month a different Arab syndicate acquired the famed Dorchester Hotel in London's Mayfair District for \$9m.

The Royal Kensington has been sold to a combine of two substantial property and investment companies from Sharjah, a United Arab Emirates state. A solicitor involved in the sale declined to name the companies but said the deal was completed 10 days ago.

The Royal Kensington was one of many in the Magnum group now in the hands of an official receiver with liabilities of nearly \$18m. The group also has hotels in Rome, Amsterdam and Copenhagen. (Reuters)

BRITISH RETHINK 242



at no time during the drafting of the Middle East section of the new party programme, whether at the National Executive, or in its internal committee, did anyone raise

By Mark Segal

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

the idea of making the PLO synonymous with the Palestinian people.

Reiterating the party's stand on 242, the new programme holds, however, that since 1970 it has become increasingly clear that the rights of the Palestinian people must be re-

cognized and that they must be fully involved in any settlement. Unless and until their future is seriously taken into account in the search for peace, they will remain as a destabilizing factor, threatening the prospects for a settlement in the area.

It also noted how the Labour Party had welcomed the Israel-Egypt interim agreement "as a first step towards the achievement of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East." Unless this agreement can be followed by further moves towards a settlement, however, the dangers of a new outbreak of fighting will grow. The party calls for early and effective negotiations, in whatever form may prove most suitable, to achieve a lasting peace.

The British Labour Party programme held that a Middle East settlement should be based on six main requirements: respect for and acknowledgement of sovereignty; territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace with secure and recognized boundaries; Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories; recognition of the right

The battle of Tel el-Zaatar

portant in another way, as a bulwark against the partition of Lebanon into Christian and Moslem mini-states, an objective often ascribed to the more extreme rightist leaders.

Tel el-Zaatar, or "wild thyme hill," became a refugee camp in 1950 originally to house Palestinians working in nearby orchards. It has been blockaded by the right since the beginning of the year. Food supplies have been let through from time to time.

It is the most important link in a chain of four leftist-Palestinian enclaves in the eastern suburbs of Beirut, where the predominantly Maronite Christian right-wing parties hold sway.

Strategically located to command a field of fire over all of Christian East Beirut, it has been a thorn in the flesh of Lebanon's rightist leaders since long before the civil war. Some of them wanted to have it moved elsewhere, but the PLO always refused. Nearby in the river valley lies the smaller camp of Jisr el-Basha, which the rightists overran at the end of June.

There were two more leftist enclaves between Tel el-Zaatar and the sea, in a position to make all communications hazardous between East Beirut and the Maronite Chris-

tian heartland northeast of the capital.

One of them, the dockside slum of Quarantina and Malsakh, was captured by the right in January, and those of its inhabitants who survived the massacre were forcibly evicted to Moslem West Bei-

By ANDREW WALLER

rut. The other, the Moslem quarter of Nabaa, is still holding out, but it has the strategic importance neither of Tel el-Zaatar nor of Quarantina.

The fury of the right-wing attack on Tel el-Zaatar testifies to the determination of the rightists to root out a refugee camp which they say has been turned into a concrete blockhouse.

Above the ground nothing is left of Tel el-Zaatar, according to a PLO spokesman. Most of the 2,800 corrugated iron-roofed shanties where refugees lived nearly seven to a room have been razed by the most intensive artillery barrage of the war.

Since the civil war began last year, the Palestinians and the Lebanese left, known as "The National Movement," have made common cause, and now the left is the last real ally left to the PLO.

When the fighting ends, the PLO will have to ask themselves whether they were too easily taken in by protestations of support for the Palestinian cause made repeatedly and unreservedly by Arab governments.

Last year, Syria's mediation between the Palestinians and the Lebanese rightists was welcome, but

the PLO attitude began to sour when Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel was well received by President Assad last December.

Even in January, when Syria first sent forces into Lebanon, it was to support the PLO after the rout of Quarantina or so it seemed. Within a month President Assad had agreed on a new political programme for Lebanon with right-wing President Suleiman Franjeh.

In another month, in March, Syrian forces moved into Lebanon to halt what looked like a leftist-Palestinian bid to oust by force the president they detest. There was no need for the Syrians to fight. The presence of their tanks on the border, together with a handful of judiciously posted pro-Syrian terrorists near Beirut, was enough to halt the leftist thrust.

It was only in June that the joint forces first directly confronted Syrian tanks giving them a hard time on the narrow mountain highway over the Lebanon mountains, and reducing several tanks to charred reminders in the streets of Sidon.

The Syrian advance stopped, though opinions differ on whether it halted because of fierce opposition or because of a political decision.

After Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud and the Arab League sought to end the hostilities the Syrians pulled back a little, but kept their positions on the main road to Damascus and on the hills above Sidon. They consolidated their hold on Eastern Lebanon and linked up for the first time with the Maronite heartland of Kesrouwan, routing leftist fighters near the ski resort of Faraya.

The ring of Syrian tanks around Beirut is now complete if ever President Assad wants to make it so. (Reuters)



Ansel Adams: Barn and Fence, Cape Cod, 1936

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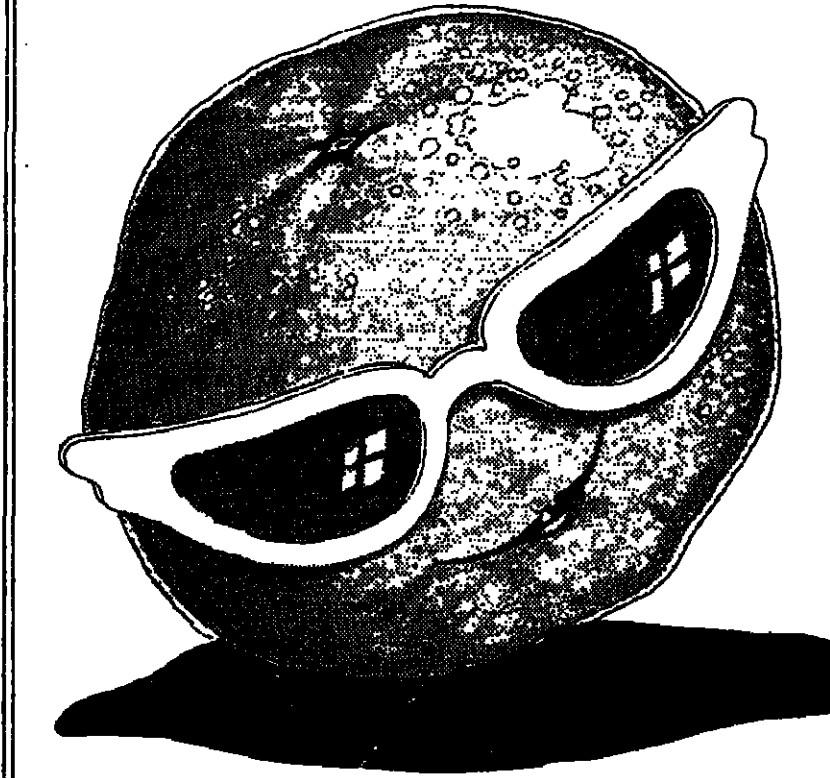
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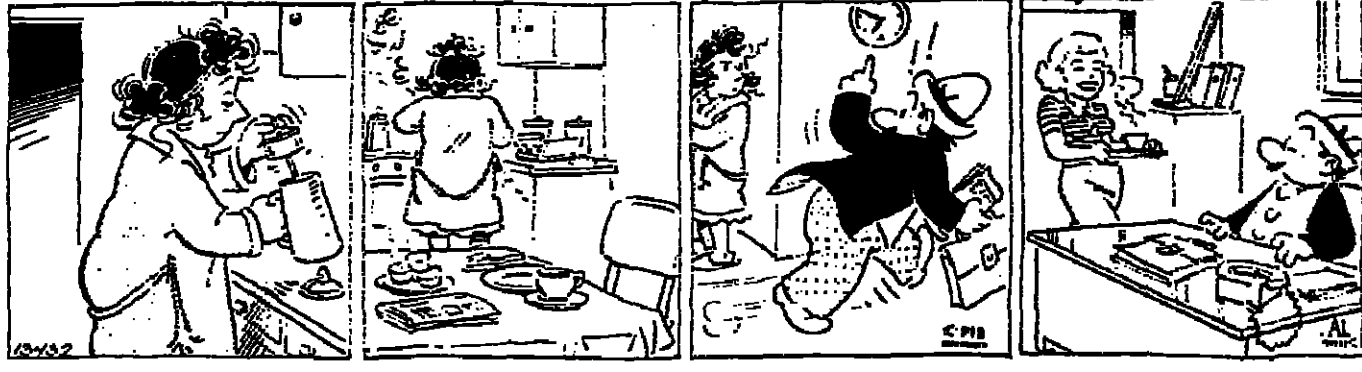
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TONIGHT, July 4, 1976

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19.30 p.m.
Combined Programme. Tickets at the door.

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FOR A LAND of its fantastic dimensions, America has projected amazingly modest targets in assessing the number of foreign visitors during its 200th bicentennial. Just compare the estimate of 18 million with almost double that figure of pleasure-seekers who streamed to Spain last year.

The U.S. tourist industry's habit and major preoccupation with the massive movement of its own citizens within the country may explain why so little of the overall promotional effort is being beamed abroad even on this Very Special Event year. The considerably stepped-up activities of various U.S. government agencies in this respect cannot greatly affect this tendency where the private sector holds such total sway in the promotional field.

But there is supreme confidence in New York, for example, that 1976 will be a record-breaking year for all that.

For the "Big Apple," as New York is fondly nicknamed, tourism has become the second-largest source of revenue, yielding pride of place only to the garment industry. For the Bicentennial the city managed artfully and artistically to overcome the fact of its own inconspicuous role during a great part of the revolutionary struggle, when it showed a distinct lack of enthusiasm for the revolutionary cause. Still, it was here that George Washington took the oath of office as the first President, and had the Declaration of Independence read out to troops lined up on the Commons, now the site of the City Hall.

Here, too, five days later a mob toppled the statue of King George III, subsequently melted down into more than 40,000 musket balls. A life-sized picture depicting the mob scene, and an escape-hatched chunk of lead that escaped the musket-makers, greets visitors as they enter the New York City Museum, which is featuring its collection of revolutionary pictures, documents, antiques and knick-knacks. Dominating the exhibition is a multi-screen, computerized slide show. The 18-minute production flashes slides from a battery of projectors simultaneously on a bank of screens—the central theme the story of a fictional family whose men join the rebel forces.

The marvel is not only the perfect synchronization, but the fact that the viewer can effortlessly follow the story as it unfolds on 21 screens. The flag-decked Rockefeller Centre employs an even more sophisticated technique in "The New York Experience," presented in the McGraw-Hill Building. Described as "multi-media" and "multi-sensory," it keeps seven screens busy for an hour, taking the viewer into the contemporary heart of America's greatest city. With something akin to wizardry, slide and motion picture projections are blended with sound and environmental effects that come from all sides, above and below. Some of the effects are literally stunning, as when lightning wrecks across the totally dark auditorium to strike the Empire State Building, or an enormous flash symbolizes the "Big Apple" blowing a "big fuse" during the 1966 blackout.

The fact that the incredible World

Trade Centre's Summit opened only this year is a purely coincidental bicentennial event. Actually, the lower levels of the 110-storey twin towers were in business by the end of 1970, but the enclosed observation deck on the 10th floor of the southern pinnacle, and the restaurants at the same level to the north, were completed only last spring. Since then, elevators have been shooting over 200,000 people a month to an altitude of 410 metres. From here, visible horizons are 80 km. away.

Even in New York State, however, the Bicentennial is more noticeable than the City itself. Countless tours carry excursionists along the state's highways and waterways, northern to the Saratoga Battlefield and beyond, eastwards to Buffalo. The northern route is among the richest in revolutionary association and the most scenic.

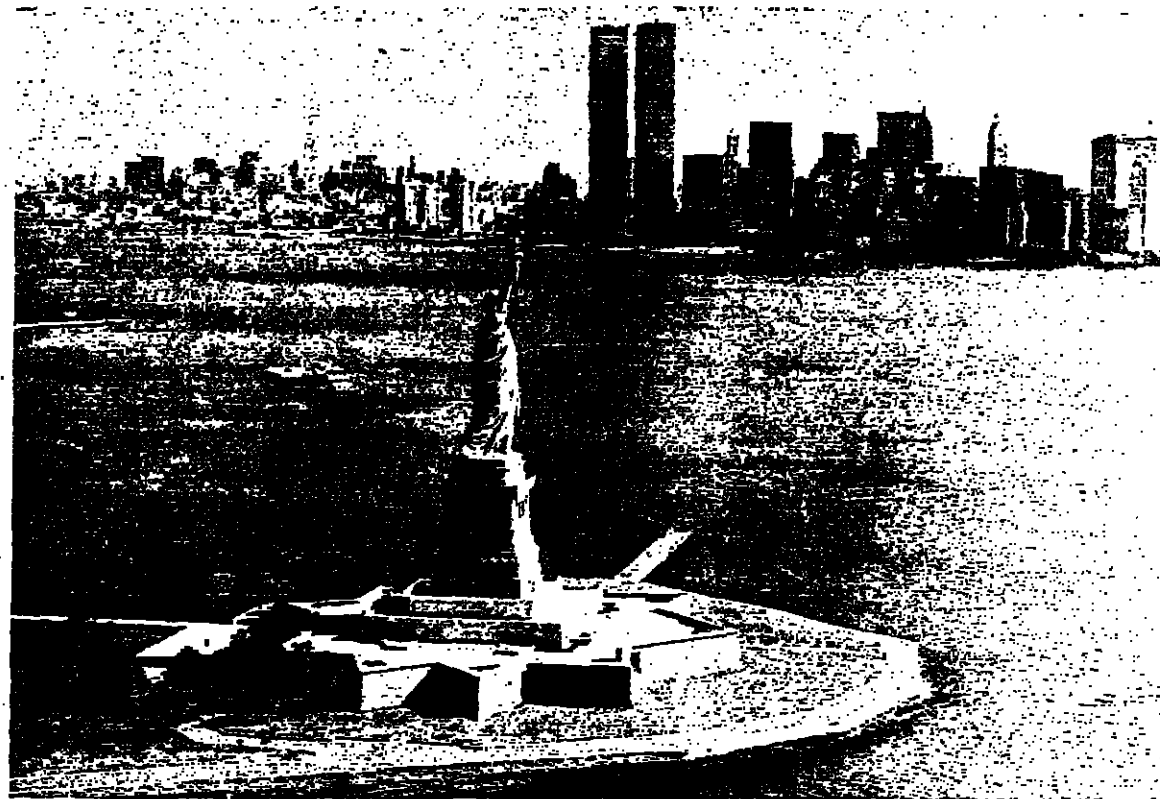
Some 30 km. out of New York, near the restored Philipsburg Manor, a fifth generation English miller grinds corn to a gristmill still powered by a waterwheel. Near this spot the rebels captured Benedict Arnold's co-conspirator, British Major John Andre, with plans of West Point in his stocking. Farther north, near West Point Military Academy itself, are the revolutionary forts of Oaken and Montgomery, where in 1777 American forces unsuccessfully tried to stop the British from sailing up the Hudson by stretching a huge chain across the river. Some of its links may be seen at the Academy's Trophy Point.

Off the bicentennial track but well worth a visit, is the Hyde Park home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, where he and his wife are buried in the rose garden. A wealth of FDR memorabilia is displayed in an adjoining museum. Another offbeat visit, some 30 km. away, is the Old Rhinebeck airfield where ancient planes are on display and, in choicest weather, World War I fighters stage mock dogfights.

The 35 sq. km. of the Saratoga battlefield, site of the decisive American victory over "Gentleman John" Burgoyne, have been carefully restored in an effort to recapture their appearance at the time of the encounter: log cabins of farmhouses, an occasional farm animal, and even the crops grown 200 years ago are regularly sown. Roads have been laid, however, to permit easy access to outcrops, redoubts and other fortifications, whose role in the fighting is vividly explained previously by a battery of display cases at the Visitors Centre, where the tour starts, in which toy soldiers reconstruct the action.

Saratoga Springs itself, where the mineral spas originally formed the main attraction, is now dominated by its elaborate race track and the Saratoga Performing Arts Centre, the summer theatre of the New York City Ballet and the Philadelphia Orchestra. The once-famous springs still operate, with a much-lowered profile, in the spacious bath-house. Fort Ticonderoga, at the northern tip of Lake George, at perhaps best reflects the yearning of at least part of America to return to the values that inspired the nation's birth. The re-creation of the ruined fort has been a private endeavor of the Fell family for 150 years, when in 1850 William Fell bought the site, to pre-

Bicentennial attractions mainly for Americans



The Statue of Liberty salutes the World Trade Centre.

vent the further stone-by-stone dismantlement by settlers of the walls and bulwarks.

Major restoration started only in 1908, but with a pedantic concern for accuracy in choice of clay, stones, timber and hardware, no easy job considering the fort was first built in 1756 by the French, who called it Carillon. Friends of the family helped the Fells acquire authentic period arms—24-pound cannon, muskets, swords, pole-arms, powder-horns, etc. Today it is claimed that Ticonderoga has more objects actually handled by soldiers in the Revolution than the rest of the U.S. combined.

The British-held fort was captured in a bloodless, pre-dawn attack in May, 1775 by a band of 83 rebels who surprised the dozing garrison and received its surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The fort's capture marked the first American military victory in the Revolution, and set back for a year the British thrust into the Hudson Valley from Canada. By the time they recaptured Ticonderoga, its guns had been dragged by oxen over the rugged terrain to Boston, there to help Washington drive out the Redcoats.

Our luxury bus followed the trail to Boston along considerably less rugged terrain. Near the Massachusetts Turnpike we stopped at a roadside where one of the Americans in our party, her ample bosom sporting a red silk souvenir band inscribed with the name "Ticonderoga," was stopped by a curious cus-

tomor in overalls who asked, "What country you from, lady?"

In Boston they'll tell you that you have come to where it all began. The Greater Boston Visitors Bureau makes no bones about asserting that the birth of the nation was sparked on April 18, 1776, "when a rag-tail band of Yankee patriots, unruffled

By George Leonof
POST Travel Correspondent

by the muffled drums and rallying banners of the King's Army, stood their ground at Lexington and Concord, and fired the shot heard round the world." What followed was merely the "natural sequence."

This Boston, where Bicentennial celebrations began in April last year, is by now fully geared to commemorate the climax of this sequence on July 4. The city is virtually one big exhibit.

For the indolent or hurried, yet interested, a twin-loop bus shuttle provides the best opportunity to participate. The two distinct tours—the Freedom Trail and Museum routes—stop at every major landmark and exhibition, and the holder

of a \$2 ticket may get off to prove at any or every stop before catching the next bus.

Cheap, convenient, and reasonably comprehensive. But the Freedom Trail can be done properly only on foot, a form of propulsion that in Boston, at least, seems to be the most popular with visitors.

There are a number of such carefully marked trails throughout the city, though none to match the classic downtown "walk through history" that calls at 16 of the nation's most hallowed historical sites. It's a 3-km. walk now that it has been extended to take in the U.S.S. Constitution—the last redoubtable "Old Ironsides" that lost nary a battle in 40 encounters.

Points along the Freedom Trail include the Old State House, built in 1713 and still bearing the lion and unicorn emblems of Great Britain. It stands just outside the site of the Boston Massacre, where in 1770 British soldiers, provoked by a jeering, stone-throwing crowd as they tried to enforce taxation laws, opened fire and killed five persons.

Not far away is the Old South Meeting House, where one famous meeting was adjourned to launch the Boston Tea Party. The remarkable and exhibition, and the holder

ed, is tied up a 10 minutes' walk away.

Boston, too, has its multi-image, quadrasonic show, in which 40 computerized projectors fire some 3,000 slides at eight screens to show the living Boston, its people, its activities, sounds and noises. I did not find the "Christian Science Monitor" exaggerated in describing it as "a stunningly successful Bicentennial venture."

Boston's Jewish Bicentennial Committee was also reported to be preparing a slide-tape presentation of the community's history, and a printed guide to Jewish Boston.

A tourist is not just a visitor in Philadelphia, he is a VIP—Visitor to Pennsylvania—with a large tag testifying to the title.

Here you can turn off the bustling streets and suddenly step back a couple of centuries into the relative quiet and peace of Independence Square. Stately trees tower over the red-brick buildings of the national shrine which saw the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the creation of the U.S. Constitution. Here it was, too, that the Liberty Bell—recently removed to a new glassed-in pavilion nearby—"proclaimed liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Philadelphia claims to possess far more authentic historic buildings than any other area in the country. In fact, about 1,000 stately red-brick homes built in the 18th Century are still standing, almost all of them lived in. And the cobblestones of narrow Elfreth's Alley—the "oldest continuously occupied street in the nation"—are still flanked by modest workmen's homes erected at the turn of the 17th century.

The city offers its VIPs what is probably the best buy of the Bicentennial—a 50-cent bus ride along the Cultural Loop that takes in 24 of the major attractions. As in Boston, you can hope on and off at will, all day, at no added cost.

Philadelphia prides itself as the American city unmatched in "firsts": home of the first paper mill, botanic garden, public waterworks, hospital, medical school, law library, theatre, corporate bank, stock exchange, art museum, zoological gardens, and so on. One man, Benjamin Franklin, is credited with five of the innovations—besides the hospital and library, he gave the city the first electrical system, fire brigade and, with commendable foresight, the first fire insurance company. Visitors are advised to throw a penny on his grave, for luck.

But the city is dominated by WB-111 Penn, whose 11-metre high statue perches atop City Hall, a massive structure larger than the Capitol in Washington. Tradition has

it that the statue of Penn, who gave the land to the city he founded in 1682, must always have an unobstructed view of the metropolis. It would be churlish to begrudge him this privilege, which he generously shares with visitors to his city.

Two popular if vaguely-held beliefs are dissipated by a visit to Philadelphia: The Liberty Bell did not crack in 1776 while proclaiming American Independence, nor did its copper spirit develop a white it tolled for the funeral of a chief justice in 1835.

The other misconception is that Valley Forge was made famous by some sort of military action. The site, 35 km. from Philadelphia, never heard a shot fired in anger. It is renowned for the fateful winter encampment in 1777-8 that proved to be the turning point of the American Revolution. Here 11,000 ragged, hungry men went into camp and endured a bitterly cold, harsh winter, many without blankets, shoes or warm clothing and with an acute shortage of provisions. More than 3,000 failed to survive the harsh conditions. Those who did emerged in the spring a trained and disciplined army that by year's end crossed the Delaware to win the Battle of Monmouth.

Today it is a tourist paradise. Cannon fortifications, soldiers huts and restored buildings recreate history in the 10,000-dunam park. In honour of the Bicentennial, nearly all the personnel are in period costumes or uniforms. Frequent troop musters and military demonstrations make for excellent camera copy for visitors, as does the background of historic buildings, including Washington's headquarters.

Most of Washington's personal gear, however, is displayed at the Valley Forge Historical Society's museum at the Washington Memorial Chapel, situated at the park's limits. One of the personal tent which he used in his first days at Valley Forge, and which had been his constant companion on the march. It was frequently used for sleeping during short stops.

With regard to the general's sleeping arrangements, one was described Washington as the "sleep-inn man in American history." The reference is to the widespread and often unsubstantiated claims by various homes and institutions that the great man had received overnight hospitality there at one time or another.

In Boston last year the Statler Hilton Hotel, which for obvious chronological reasons refrained from making any such claim, consoled itself by preparing T-shirts for its guests bearing the legend: "George Washington didn't sleep here."

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July 6-9, 1976

Tuesday July 6, 1976 6 p.m. Auditorium 715

A. Opening
Prof. G. Warburg, Rector
Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president, American Jewish Congress
Prof. M. Megged (University of Haifa)
Prof. B. Vago (University of Haifa)
Prof. S. Bringer (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Prof. J. Katz (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Wednesday July 7, 1976 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Room 682

B. Assimilation in Open Societies
1. Western Europe
Prof. J. Katz
Prof. M.R. Marrus (University of Toronto)
Prof. W.O. McGagg Jr. (Michigan University)
Prof. C.A. Macartney (Oxford)

Thursday July 8, 1976 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

C. Nazism, the Holocaust and Assimilation
Prof. L. Yabl
Dr. D. Kukla (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Friday July 9, 1976 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Room 682

D. Socialism, Communism and Assimilation
Prof. M. Mishkin (Tel Aviv University)
Dr. M. Altschuler (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Dr. Y. Rot (Tel Aviv University)
Prof. B. Vago (University of Haifa)
Prof. I. Gutman (Yad Vashem)
Prof. S. Fischer-Galati (University of Colorado)

4-7 p.m. Auditorium 715

E. Open Session — The Impact of the Establishment of the State of Israel on Assimilation
Honorary Chairman: Prof. E. Katzir, President of the State of Israel
Participants: Mrs. G. Meir; Mr. Abba Eban; Dr. N. Goldman; Rabbi A. Hertzberg
Mr. E. Rafael, president, University of Haifa
Prof. D. Vital (University of Haifa)
Prof. J. Nedava (University of Haifa)

Friday July 9, 1976 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Room 682

F. Inter-marriage — The Demographic Aspects of Assimilation
Prof. G. Warburg
Prof. J. Toury (Tel Aviv University)
Dr. S. Della Pergola (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

12.30—1 p.m.

G. Assimilation Under Authoritarian Regimes
Prof. B. Vago
Prof. N. Katzburg
Dr. E. Cohen (University of Haifa)
Dr. E. Mendelsohn (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Summary: Rabbi A. Hertzberg

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NEW YORK STOCKS

Bicentennial overshadows Big Board

NEW YORK — The stock market failed to produce even the faintest semblance of an Independence Day fireworks display this past week, and Wall Street could offer only a couple of quiet statistics.

For one, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial performers the rare feat of finishing the week exactly where it started, at 999.94.

For another, by pure coincidence, New York Stock Exchange investors saluted the season by trading at a daily average rate of 19.76m. shares.

Those figures aside, the week was very ordinary. Standard and Poor's 500-stock index showed a 0.39 gain at 104.11, and the NYSE's composite index of

all its listed common stocks edged up 0.22 to 55.57.

The market had a steady supply of favourable news to go on. On Monday, the government reported that the nation had its first trade surplus of the year in May, with exports outstripping imports by nearly \$400m.

The next day came word of a large jump in the Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators, and then Arthur Burns, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, reported that he planned to stay with a moderate policy to ward money and credit.

With all that, though, investors still acted edgy and uncomfortable each time the Dow reached 1,000.

Wall Street's market forecasters were almost unanimous in their contention that the average would soon break through that barrier. But it looked as though everyone was waiting for someone else to give it the first push.

Chemical stocks took a sharp drop during the week after Du Pont said it didn't plan immediately to restore its dividend to late-1974 levels. But Uranium issues were a bright spot amid widespread Wall Street predictions of a possible nuclear-fuel shortage by 1980.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index crept up 0.21 to 105.17.

The Associated Press 60-stock average gained 2.5 to 317.1. (AP)

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Numairi holds on

THE ABORTIVE coup against President Ja'afar Numairi of Sudan which was crushed with bloody brutality over the weekend is the second such attempt to topple Numairi in the past year. Last September's attempt, most of whose perpetrators have since been put to death, followed numerous previous tries, only part of them officially admitted, to overthrow the Sudanese military leader who came to power in 1969.

This weekend's coup, timed to coincide with Numairi's return from visits to the U.S. and France, provides a timely reminder of the basic instability which plagues most, if not all, of the Arab states which have achieved full independence in the past quarter century. The basic problem seems to lie in the fact that many of these states continue to be rather artificial entities whose flimsy social fabric is held together fitfully by military regimes of varying degrees of brutality.

The problem is especially acute in Sudan, the largest country in Africa. The basic division between the Moslem, Arab north and the Christian and Animist Black south was the cause of the protracted civil war which Numairi put down in one of the least publicized acts of genocide in the second half of the 20th century. Social and political fragmentation in Sudan goes much deeper, however, and the country is divided by tribal conflicts, clashes between urban and rural interests, and between different cliques in the armed forces.

Exacerbating these internal cleavages has been the continuous and insidious meddling of outside forces emanating primarily from the radical Arab states, on the one hand, and from the Soviet Union on the other.

Previous coups against Numairi are known to have been financed by Libya's Muammar Gaddafi, with intermittent support from other radical regimes such as Iraq. Cairo Radio intimated yesterday, however, that this latest coup was engineered by local Sudanese communist elements acting under the aegis of the Soviet Union.

The Soviets' interest in toppling Numairi and in asserting its dominance over Sudan is self-evident. Numairi has just returned from an official visit to the U.S. which, despite the absence of any official joint communiqué, is assumed to have promised aid for the development of one of the most backward countries in the Arab world. The question of who rules Sudan thus becomes part of the intensifying competition between the two superpowers for control of the region.

The fact that Sudan also sits astride the waters of the Upper Nile, with its powers of life and death over downstream Egypt, also provides an irresistible temptation for the Soviet Union which has not given up hope of re-establishing its pre-eminence in Egypt itself.

For Israel, the perpetuation of profound social and political instability in the Arab world, as evinced over the weekend in Sudan, constitutes a dilemma. On the one hand the weakness of most Arab regimes and the concern of their rulers with preserving their power — and their skins — constitutes one of the major factors undermining the growing economic and military power of the Arabs in their confrontation with Israel. On the other hand, this instability is also one of the important factors in driving Arab rulers to deflect their energies and interest from internal development to continuing enmity towards Israel.

Price of dying

THE NEW arrangement between the National Insurance Institute and the Ministry for Religious Affairs under which the Institute will pay for all cemetery plots and standard grave-stones in the three largest cities is a welcome development.

For too long interment of the dead has been surrounded by a market place atmosphere. Burial societies, who perform an essential service, have become tarnished due to haggling over the price of plots with families at the hour of their deepest bereavement. The financial sleuthing after families' economic standing as a basis for further haggling over the price of the gravestone has made the entire experience thoroughly distasteful.

The new arrangement which will come into force in October should eliminate this regrettable feature from a universal event which should be marked by concern for the dignity of the dead and the bereaved. It is to be hoped that the extension of the arrangement to the entire country will be accomplished with due despatch.

Dry Bones



VIEWPOINT

IN DR. KISSINGER'S Department of State "very senior" officials do not simply go around leaking stories to leading Washington newspapers on America's virtual *de facto* recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as was the case last week with the "Washington Star." Although the story has since been officially denied, we are by now too familiar with the good doctor's modus operandi in floating trial balloons to be taken in by the disclaimers, which are reminiscent of the flurried over the Saunders Paper last fall.

Since the balloon has been floated, however, it might be well to weigh the arguments used to support it and to reconsider some of the more fundamental aspects of the Palestinian entity.

The basic argument advanced by the "senior State Department official" cited by the "Washington Star" is that the present state of relations between the U.S. and the PLO is reminiscent of the relations between the U.S. and the Jewish underground armies in Palestine on the eve of the establishment of Israel in the spring of 1948. The implication is that the PLO is as "entitled" to *de facto* recognition by the U.S. government as was the new Jewish state in May 1948.

This analogy is a spurious one, for the facts on which it is based are incorrect. The U.S. never granted *de facto* recognition to the underground armies of the Yishuv, but to the day-old state of Israel which had been established in accordance with a U.S.-backed United Nations decision. Recognition was granted to a government which claimed sovereignty over a particular territory and asserted its ability to govern the population residing there. (Recognition was *de facto* and not *de jure* partly because of continued State Department opposition to the establishment of the State of Israel, but primarily because the new state and its provisional government had not yet proved their undeniable ability to make the claim stick.)

The Palestinians' 'right' of genocide

Just because the Palestinians define themselves emotionally as a nation is no reason why they should be granted the right to wipe Israel off the map, argues YOSEF GOELL. By their genocidal designs against the Jews of Israel, they have forfeited the right of political self-determination.

To the best of my knowledge, the PLO has made two claims: that a separate Palestinian people exists; and that this people has the right under the leadership of the PLO to displace completely the State of Israel, and to dialogue the Jewish people that constitutes its major population group, from the territory in which it now lives and in which, for the past three or four generations, it has been recreating its national life.

To take the second point first. It is apparently intensely discomfiting to modern political people to admit to the possibility of the existence of an all-out murderous animosity between peoples. It is too embarrassing reminiscent of the all-too-recent Nazi abomination and the other racist aberrations of the century which we would like to believe were excoriated in the wake of World War II. It is thus psychologically understandable, though dangerous, for Americans, and for many Israelis for that matter, to engage in the "they-really-don't-mean-it" type of wishful thinking in regard to the PLO.

The trouble is that the PLO has given every indication of really meaning it. The PLO is a self-proclaimed national movement with a two-point programme: genocide against the Jews of Israel and

politics against their state.

Besides the obvious problem this murderous programme poses for Israel, it also raises questions for the U.S. and for the Palestinians themselves. For the U.S. and its policy-makers, the problem lies in the need to reconcile a tendency to grant emotional support to national movements in the de-colonized Third World (regardless of the possibly murderous effects of their political self-realization), with the oft-reiterated American support for Israel's existence, security, and integrity.

IT IS AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK. And hence it is essential that Israel undertake the unenviable task of presenting home on the American consciousness that for all their traditional love of compromise, in this case they will have to make a clear choice. Compromise may be the only way out of most conflicts. There are some conflicts, however, notably those over such basic issues such as the very right to exist, which brook no compromise. One must decide for one side or the other.

For the Palestinians, the exclusively negative nature of the PLO's programme entails a different problem: To what extent can a nation be built up and differen-

tiated from surrounding peoples only on the basis of "hate" for another people rather than on emphasis on the positive aspects of the nation-to-be? A groan of unbelieving dismay can already be heard in the wings: Does anyone, at this late date, still doubt the existence of the Palestinian people? The answer is yes. Not for Israeli reasons, but for Arab ones.

The argument should be clear. I am not claiming for one moment that the residents of the territories occupied by Israel in the Six Day War are not Arabs, nor that it is not illusory to believe that of their own free will they will reconcile themselves to continued Israeli occupation. I believe that the results of the recent elections on the West Bank should have dispelled such illusions. If such dispelling was still needed, how then can continued Israeli occupation of these territories and their population be justified?

The justification is that no people has the right to self-determination if its purpose is primarily the destruction of another people. This is precisely the situation in the occupied territories, whose population has chosen to grant its support to a leadership that declares its dedication to this primary purpose.

The problem of their "Palestinian-ness" remains. As I have noted, however, this should be considered outside the Israeli context. Are they really "Palestinians," as opposed to being simply "Arabs"?

Normally the answer to such a question is a subjective one: a people are who they say they are. From that point of view there can be little doubt that the last nine years has seen the rise of an emotional identification as Palestinians among one of two million Arabs. This emotional identification, however, is by itself insufficient to justify the establishment of a separate nation-state entity. Let us assume for a moment that Israel did not exist: that it was either never created or that the Arabs succeeded in wiping it off the map. Considering the nature of inter-Arab politics, is it so clear that a separate Palestine would have arisen and persisted? How can we be so sure of that in view of what is now happening in Lebanon?

Aside from its verbal defamation of Israel and its terrorist activities the PLO has done nothing in the past nine years to prove that a Palestinian nation exists. A nation presumes a community of interests and the ability to overcome sectional and sectarian interests. This has been achieved neither in the PLO as an organization nor among the Palestinian population under Israeli occupation or elsewhere. This is not to say that it will never happen. But it has not happened to date.

That the Arabs in the territories do not wish to be Israelis does not require proof; that they and the Arabs in the refugee camps in Lebanon feel themselves Palestinian would seem to be equally clear. That this need not logically, nor even desirably, lead to the creation of a Palestinian state at the expense of an independent Lebanon or Israel should be equally clear. The solution of the human and communal problems of the Palestinians "Arabs" should be sought within the framework of the Arab world.

READERS' LETTERS

WHO ARE ISRAEL'S FRIENDS?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a frequent visitor to your country, I have been constantly asked about the support of those in the United States for Israel. Does anyone really care? There is a vast number of people who deeply love Israel and its people and who support their presence and their future in the Land. I am referring to those whom you often call "evangelical Christians." We are growing in number in the U.S. and some recent figures estimate we may be as numerous as 40 million people. We are those people who believe the Bible is God's Word and we take its prophecies seriously. We believe Israel's restoration to its Land is a fulfillment of prophecy. We believe those who bless and support Israel will be blessed and those who don't will be cursed. We believe Israel is "the apple (pupil) of His eye" (Zechariah 2:8) and that all of history is seen through God's plan and promises to Abraham (Genesis 12:1-3). We believe we are "Sons of Abraham" through faith. We are among those about whom God spoke to Abraham and said, "In thee shall all families (nations/Gentiles) be

blessed." We are, of course, very Messianic. We believe in a personal Messiah who is going to come in the future. Israel's presence in the Land gives us increasing conviction the time of Messiah's return is at hand. We also believe the Messiah who comes will be Jesus of Nazareth, as most of you know. I realize many in Israel resent us for that and feel that we, as evangelicals, are trying to persuade Jews to stop being Jews and instead become Christians. We have made many mistakes and, no doubt, have offended many of you. But, please understand us. We love and support you.

Our ability to get along with each other and to share in common goals and hopes is based on what the Bible teaches about Israel and its Messiah. We may disagree over who the Messiah is (or will be), but on this we should agree — the Old Testament teaches there is a personal Messiah who is coming. Thanks for listening, and we shall continue to pray for the peace of Jerusalem!

Dr. DAVID L. HOOKING
First Brethren Church
Long Beach, California

HORRIFYING EXPERIENCE FOR HANDICAPPED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — We just returned from a 11-day stay in your beautiful State. Your accomplishments in many fields of endeavor find our great admiration. However, I am shocked about one aspect of our trip. I am an amputee and have an artificial leg. It is practically impossible to visit the fine Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The design is a nightmare. It seems your architect went out of his way to add stairs and more stairs — and not even railings to hold on to! You did not even have a wheelchair to make it possible to cover the acres of exhibit space. Maybe you can make arrangements of having ramps installed. It is a puzzle to me that no consideration is given to the handicapped when these buildings are in the blueprint stage. We had a similar disappointing experience when we visited the Jerusalem Theatre to attend a concert. It seems the design won first prize that employed the most stairs — what a horrifying experience to have to climb up to your seats — and then climb halfway down again to use the men's room.

Since the great State of Israel has its own fair share of handicapped people, it is particularly difficult to understand that designs involving curbside of stairs are translated into buildings.

FRED J. OBERLANDER
San Francisco

Order tomorrow's
THE JERUSALEM POST

We Shall Overcome

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — This, my eighth stay in Israel, was again marvellous. Tomorrow, I go back to Holland, leaving many good friends here and hoping to be back next year. We Dutch people who are no longer so young remember what happened to our Jews in Holland during the years 1940-45, and to be here with Jews gives me and other visitors a feeling of unity again. Israel, keep your faith and courage: one day, we shall overcome!

HENNY WILLEMS
Holon (Eliecom, Holland).

PENFRIENDS

SIMONE FISCHER (17), of Hogeweg 138, Venlo (Limburg), Holland, would like to correspond with young Israelis in order to learn more about our country. WILLIAM VAN DORSEN (17), of Hugo de Vrieslaan 32, Utrecht 2505, Holland, would like to correspond with young Israelis of his age. He is interested in Israel and Zionism and his hobbies are sport and music. FIERRE RICHIE (16), of 601 Prince Albert, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, would like to correspond with young Israelis in order to exchange information about their respective countries.

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PEOPLE AND POLITICS

Navigating among rocks

OF ALL THE KNESSET'S standing committees, only the Finance Committee has any real power. Other committees can discuss and recommend; the Finance Committee controls the purse strings. It is the Knesset's watchdog over Government expenditure.

"We can topple the Government in no time by denying it the funds it requests," says Yisrael Kargman, who has headed the committee for the past ten years. Although Kargman would never let the committee go that far (toppling can work in both directions), the committee is not a rubber stamp.

No bill emerges from the committee unchanged. Every clause is discussed. And there is often a great difference between what a bill looked like when it passed its first reading in the plenum and its visage when the committee has finished with it.

The Opposition, Kargman asserts, adopts a much more responsible approach in the committee than in the House itself, and it often makes valuable contributions.

"Sometimes the Opposition causes a storm. Presiding over the committee is like navigating among rocks. But I manage."

Kargman's apprenticeship in human relations began a long time ago in the revolution-vent Ukraine. "My university was the labour camp of Komi, north of Volodga." He was removed to the camp from a training farm he and other young Zionists with socialist ideas established in the early 1920s, hoping one day to reach Palestine. All were arrested, instead. It was only four years later, in 1929, and thanks to the intervention of Gorki's wife, Peshkova, that Kargman was released.

IT WAS AN ERA when Zionists esteemed labour, manual labour. It was the only way they were convinced, to live up their ideals. Kargman worked in the citrus groves of Petah Tikva, where he met Pinhas Sapir. He cut stones in Jerusalem, dabbled in mosaics. He



'A nerve-racking job...'

ended up in Haifa, in Eric Moller's Ata textile plant, an industrial giant in those times.

"We had a strike once," Kargman says, "but it was a clean strike. We won our point. And remained on excellent terms with the management." Kargman was the chairman of the workers' committee then. He appreciated Moller's pederasty, though. In fact, he adopted it in his own life. "To this day, I am punctual at my appointments. At eight I am in my office." And he travels by bus. "Buses take me

everywhere."

He thus continues the tradition of austerity begun by his predecessor as Finance Committee chairman, the late Yisrael Guri. Perhaps there is no better way to command respect both from opposition and coalition members.

But, at best, reconciling politics with the realities of power is a nerve-racking job. Kargman feels he has done his bit. "Ten years is enough," he declared. And the way he says it, the listener is convinced that he means it.



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At Hebrew University Stadium Area on July 4, 1976

Traffic and Parking Instructions

GENERAL

1. All participants are urged to use public transportation to attend. Egged is providing additional buses on all regular lines serving the University area. People from out of town are urged to take charter buses. It is cheaper, safer and more convenient.
2. Private vehicles will be directed to parking places by the Police.
3. At various times, the Police will close off parts of Ruppel and Kaplan from the Tunnel Junction to the Museum Junction. Please follow the instructions of the Police.

ROUTES

1. From Tel Aviv, via Weizmann, Herzl to Ruppel.
2. In Jerusalem, from the east via Givat Shaul, Bar Ilan, Yirmiyahu, Nordan, Ben Zvi.
3. In Jerusalem, from the west via Herzl, Ruppel or Manahat, Herzog, Supia.
4. In Jerusalem, from the south via Aza, Ruppel.

PARKING

1. Parking will be provided in the following places:
 - a. The Israel Museum parking lot, the Binyanei Ha'oma parking lot, Givat Shaul parking area, Government offices parking area (after 4 p.m.).
 - b. Buses will park in the Egged Garage area.
2. Egged buses will provide shuttle service from the outlying parking areas to the Stadium area. "PLAY IT AGAIN, SAKI!" Please use public transportation.

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American Marathon

(on the occasion of the American Bicentennial)

Conductor: LUCAS FOSS

With a Folk Group, Choir, Soloists, Narrators and Orchestra

8.30 p.m. — piazza; 8.45 p.m. — foyer; 7.00 p.m. — hall

Programme: Spirituals, Blue Grass Music, Films, Ragtime, Underground Music, Music for Tape and Piano, Lullabies, Gottschalk, Bernstein, Gershwin, Bartok, Copland.

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